FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD202042 Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Geneva (CETEKA correspondent)--The importance of the new nuclear disarmament initiatives of the socialist countries at the session of the Disarmament Committee here were stressed today by Czechoslovak delegate Miloslav Ruzek.

He said that implementation of the proposal for talks on the halting of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stockpiles and ultimate complete elimination would greatly contribute to the strengthening of peace and international security.

Miloslav Ruzek said the Czechoslovak delegation is convinced that the beginning of these negotiations should not be put off, and receive priority attention at the present session of the committee. The proposal of the seven socialist countries is a sufficiently flexible basis for further constructive talks on nuclear disarmament, he said.

The delegate pointed out that the presence of the French delegation has created more favourable conditions for the work of the enlarged Disarmament Committee, but stressed that the negotiations on the principal issues cannot be brought to a successful conclusion without the presence of all nuclear powers.

He expressed the hope that China will change its negative attitude and will take part in the work of the committee, in the interest of peace and security.

BULGARIAN ENVOY TO VIENNA EAST-WEST CONFERENCE INTERVIEWED

AU221959 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--The second Vienna conference on the future of cooperation between the East and the West in the 1979-1985 period was held from March 5 to 8 of this year. In connection with this a BTA correspondent interviewed the leader of the Bulgarian delegation to this major international forum, Mr Gero Grozev, chairman of the National Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The Bulgarian representative pointed out that the Vienna conferences on the expansion of East-West cooperation are a movement and not a governmental organization. "They do not have the ambition to set up a new governmental organization. For this reason the conferences have no statute. This, however, in no way reduces their significance", he elaborated.

Mr Grozev said that the second Vienna conference had been extremely representative. "Its president was Dr Fritz Bock, who is president of the Danube-Europe Institute, former vice-chancellor of Austria. From the United States in the work of the conference took part Mr Donald Kendall, president of the board of managers of Pepsico, and senior Harold Scott. [sentence as received] France was represented by the brother of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The Soviet Union was represented by the president of the All-Union Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Borisov, and by the deputy-chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Mr Gvishiani. Other prominent politicians, economists and public figures also took part. The presence of such personalities is a prerequisite for good results", he emphasized.

According to Mr Grozev the doing away with the artificially created obstacles to exporters from the socialist countries is a decisive factor for expanding and deepening economic contacts between the East and the West. "It is a question of customs and other restrictions which the Western countries are introducing. Of great importance is also the mutual granting of the most favoured nation clause, he said.

"The second conference took extremely important decisions on two of the three initiatives of Mr Leonid Brezhnev", Mr Grozev announced. "By the end of this year an all-European conference on the questions of the protection of the environment will have been convened. A meeting on energy problems is also (?envisaged) it is to regretted that the question of calling a conference on transport was not clarified. In my view these three conference are of an extremely great economic and political importance."

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation also dealt with Bulgaria's participation in the work of the conference. "I must say that Bulgaria took part in the work of all the commissions but she was the most active in the commission on transport. This commission worked on reports submitted by our country and the Federal Republic of Germany and approved a concluding document based on these reports", he added.

In conclusion Mr Gero Grozev said that the second Vienna conference is of great political and economic significance. The conference is an important step in the preparations for the meeting in Madrid in 1980 of the countries that in Helsinki signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

POLISH MBFR DELEGATION SPOKESMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD231000 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 March, PAP--During a press conference the press spokesman for the Polish delegation for Vienna negotiations Dr Witold Gruszka spoke on behalf of socialist countries.

He recalled the evolution in the stance of member countries of the Warsaw Pact towards that question. As a result, countries of our community considered many elements of the West's stance and agreed that during the first phase the number of Soviet troops reductions be twice as high as that of American ones.

We want the Western countries, stressed the Polish spokesman, to take an obligation that in due time the remaining signatories of the future agreement make a contribution to the reduction in the second phase proportional to their military potential. The details concerning the implementation of this obligation would be agreed upon in the second phase of negotiations.

The demand posed by the socialist countries that each state defines its general obligations in the agreement of the first stage is in line with the principle of mutual reduction.

Socialist countries are not satisfied with the general statement made by the West, that the remaining members of negotiations will "make a significant contribution" to the reduction, and that the division of the collective reduction quota between particular states be an internal NATO decision. They ask the West to take only such obligations which the Eastern side would be prepared to take itself.

FUEL CONSERVATION ESSENTIAL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU211352 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "For Stringent and Comprehensive Measures To Save Every Single Gram of Fuel"]

[Excerpts] The rapid and comprehensive development of our economy requires, among other things, an adequate fuels base, which should be constantly consolidated, correctly understanding that the economy, especially certain branches, cannot operate without oil and oil byproducts. The importance of understanding and implementing this task arises also from the fact that our country is building socialism under the circumstances of the hostile imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade and the serious economic-financial crisis gripping the capitalist-revisionist world, which is exerting harsh and comprehensive pressure on us. In this situation, it is obviously essential that the oil-workers and miners, led by the communists, should be mobilized to exert all their efforts to increase the oil, gas and coal resources and their extraction, highly and responsibly appraising the task posed by the party and its faith in them, as soldiers in the frontline of the struggle to defeat the stringent imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade. The party has always posed many tasks to save fuel. The need to substitute solid fuels for liquid fuel and less costly fuels for expensive ones remains a topical problem among these tasks. There are still furnaces and boilers operating with oil and efforts to modify them to operate with coal are slow.

The fulfillment of the plan tasks in industry, transportation, agriculture and everywhere fuel consumption is involved should be fulfilled without fail and there should be no subsequent demands for fuels as frequently occur. On the contrary, before we make demands on the state we should ask ourselves what can be done to substitute less costly fuels for expensive ones or how one can save fuels by revising the consumption quota and establishing tighter consumption. The administration of fuels still does not respond to the requirements of the times. The path of tolerant and liberal attitudes toward this valuable wealth should be barred once and for all. Under the present conditions everyone should understand more thoroughly that to leave one's vehicle running while loading or unloading it, to tolerate fuel leakage and spills, to wash one's hands with diesel and petrol, to allow irresponsible people to misuse fuel and so forth--all this means not thinking and acting like a revolutionary; it means damaging the socialist economy.

To achieve the objectives set by the party for strict conservation of fuel consumption, the state and economic organs must take this matter into their hands more effectively than they have so far. Above all, it is important that party organs and organizations strengthen their persuasive work to widely stir the opinion of working masses and further strengthen their control over their subordinates for the fulfillment of the tasks on schedule. Thus our economy will ever more effectively guarantee the fuels base which is indispensable for its rapid and uninterrupted development.

HEAD OF STATE GREETS PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231114 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 23 (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, sent the following message to Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan: On occasion of the national day of Pakistan, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, as well as in my own name, I convey to you the best wishes for the happiness of the people of Pakistan and the prosperity of their homeland. I wish that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries develop continuously.

ZHIVKOV PROPOSES TOAST AT DINNER FOR PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

AU221202 Sofia ROBOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of toast by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at official dinner in honor of Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, on 19 March 1979 in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mrs Eanes, ladies and gentlemen, comrades,

It is a pleasure for me once more to welcome you here in Bulgaria, under the skies of our country, among Bulgarian friends, and to wish you a pleasant and useful stay in our motherland.

The present visit will undoubtedly give you the opportunity to become personally convinced by the deep respect and cordial, friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people toward Portugal and its people. With great interest and warm feelings of sympathy we followed the struggle of the Portuguese people for a more just society. This struggle was crowned by the victory of the revolution of 25 April 1974, a revolution which opened a new path toward democratic and progressive development for your country.

We ascertain with gratification that within a short period political contacts between Bulgaria and Portugal have made great progress. Visits of foreign ministers were exchanged, other government members, parliamentary delegations, individual public figures and cultural workers also exchanged mutual visits. A number of agreements were signed, which created a favorable atmosphere of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation between our two countries.

Our mutual economic relations are following an ascending development, as well. In our opinion, however, despite the good results already achieved, these mutual relations could develop even more actively since the economic opportunities of both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of Portugal are considerably greater. At the same time, along with the efforts aimed at expanding the traditional forms of exchange of goods, it would be of mutual advantage to more boldly introduce progressive forms of industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, the significance of which is constantly increasing in our epoch.

We also rejoice at the successes achieved in expanding cultural relations between Bulgaria and Portugal. We are convinced that we will continue in the future to work for mutual acquaintance and rapprochement between our two peoples--both of which have a long history and have greatly contributed to the cultural achievements of mankind.

Your Excellency,

The constructive approach in expanding the bilateral relations between our two countries is in full conformity with the great, I would even say, historical, changes that have occurred in the international atmosphere. Detente, which is asserting itself as the prevailing trend in the policy of the European states, is opening favorable prospects for future international cooperation.

Naturally, each further step along the path of consolidating and intensifying the process of detente is accompanied by difficulties. This process demands perseverance, foresight and courage. Certain circles are creating all kinds of obstacles against detente and are trying to exacerbate the international situation. They are digging out old and fanning new hotbeds of tension and are trying to provoke conflicts. [paragraph continues]

This is why, in our opinion, the supreme task of all peace-loving people, of all statesmen and politicians, of all public figures who have a feeling of responsibility toward the present and future generations, is to consolidate detente--which is the only sensible alternative for contemporary mankind. In this respect it is of decisive importance for all states that signed the Helsinki Final Act to apply its principles and agreements in their entirety and with consistency. It is of decisive importance to contribute to complementing political detente with detente in the military sector, and to contribute to stopping rearmament, as well as to undertaking energetic and practical steps aimed at real disarmament. We hope that the Madrid meeting scheduled for 1980 will achieve new progress in the application of the principles of the Final Act as a long-term program of action aimed at peace.

The adoption of effective measures for preventing nuclear war, for banning nuclear arms and experiments with such arms, for a gradual reduction in storing such weapons, as well as for banning the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, will contribute to an exceptional extent to universal peace, as well as to the peaceful life and happiness of mankind.

There are still so-called "hot spots" on our planet--in the Middle East, in South Africa and in Southeast Asia--where tension, confrontation and frequently military actions prevail in the mutual relations among states. Neocolonialism has not yet given up its attempts at obstructing the peoples' just struggle for national freedom, for an independent, democratic development.

Like all those who remember and are aware of the great sacrifices that were required to achieve peace on our long-suffering planet, we are following with particular concern the actions aimed at undermining worldwide security, the actions directed against the peoples' efforts for detente and for the triumph of the Helsinki principles and the actions against the efforts to establish lasting relations of good neighborliness, mutual trust and cooperation.

The hegemonic, great-state policy conducted by the present Chinese leadership, which is expressed in practice through the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is a particular danger threatening world peace. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has unmistakably and uncompromisingly denounced this criminal act which represents the most outrageous violation of the norms established by international law and of the UN Charter principles, a menace to peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Mr President,

Crossing the skies of all of Europe, you have arrived in the People's Republic of Bulgaria to discuss with us ways to further enhance our bilateral relations and to exchange opinions on topical international issues. We think that personal meetings among state and government leaders are contributing to the intensification of mutual trust and friendship among peoples. For, as the Portuguese people say, life is impossible without friendship. I would like to express the hope that our contacts will become increasingly frequent and increasingly fruitful in the interest of peace, security and cooperation. It is with gratification that I note that the talks held between us today have confirmed the readiness of our two countries to comprehensively develop their friendly relations.

I take the liberty of proposing a toast for Your Excellency:
To your health and happiness!
To the health and happiness of your very esteemed spouse!

To the health of all our guests!
To the progress, prosperity and happiness of the friendly Portuguese people!
To fruitful cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Portugal!
To peace, security and cooperation among the states in Europe and throughout the world!
Cheers!

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS TO SOFIA

Syrian Envoy

AU221934 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sof a, March 22 (BTA)--("?Bulgaria will continue) to give full support to the just struggle of Syria and the other Arab countries against Zionism and imperialism, against any separate deals concluded behind the back of the Arab peoples, against their interests. She is in favour of the establishment of joint and lasting peace in the Middle East, of the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problems, of the complete withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, of the implementation of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state", declared the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today at the presentation of the credentials by the new Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr [name indistinct] Shakhur. Mr Zhivkov also emphasized the (?considerable progress) in the development of Bulgaro-Syrian cooperation.

In his turn the Syrian ambassador stressed Syria's desire to strengthen the existing good relations and friendly ties between the two countries and for their further development in various fields.

SRI Lanka Representative

AU221935 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, pointed out today that Bulgaria and Sri Lanka have identical or similar stands on a number of important questions of the present time which open before them possibilities for joint actions on the international arena. In his speech at the presentation of the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador of Sri Lanka to this country, Mr Mohammed Lebbe Ahmed Refai, Mr Zhivkov said that he highly appreciated Sri Lanka's traditional policy of peace and understanding, its participation in the movement of the nonaligned countries and its striving to make its contribution to the positive solution of the problems of the contemporary world. The ambassador of Sri Lanka also emphasized the friendly relations between the two countries. He pointed out that great opportunities existed for expanding cooperation between Bulgaria and Sri Lanka.

Hungarian Ambassador

AU221938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] On 22 March Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Jeno Sebestyen, the newly appointed Hungarian ambassador, who presented his credentials. The Hungarian ambassador and Comrade Todor Zhivkov exchanged greetings. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT MEXICO AT BEGINNING OF APRIL

AU221939 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--The president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, is to pay an official visit to Mexico at the beginning of the month of April at the invitation of the president of the United Mexican States, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo.

TSOLOV RECEIVES DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF USSR'S GOSPLAN

AU221700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] On 22 March Tano Tsolov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Viktor Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR's Gosplan. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and Vladimar Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, participated in the meeting.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES 'CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE' DELEGATION

AU222005 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--Mr Ivan Mikhaylov, member of the State Council, today received a delegation of the Christian Peace Conference (an international religious movement for peace with central office in Prague) consisting of Bishop Dr Karoly Toth--president, Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galicia and Pastor Lubomir Mirzejowski, a secretary general.

The delegation presented the document "Appeal to the Governments" adopted at the Fifth All-Christian Peace Congress in Prague in 1978.

Receiving the appeal, Mr Mikhaylov assured the delegation that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, an inseparable part of the community of the socialist states, as hitherto will continue to pursue a policy of peace and cooperation with all near and distant states and particularly with the neighboring Balkan states.

The meeting was attended by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the committee on the matters of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the religious denominations and Metropolitan Pankratti of Stara Zagora, chairman of the Department for Ecumenical and Peace Activities and Interchurch Relations of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

SEA TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

AU221930 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--The first sitting of the newly founded standing working group on economic and technoscientific cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR in the field of transport ended its work here today.

An agreement between the Ministry of Transport of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Shipping of the Soviet Union on the establishing of the "Intermorput" Bulgaro-Soviet society--the first of its kind in the socialist countries, was finally coordinated and signed.

Within the "Intermorput" framework six specialized organizations from Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will unite their efforts to ensure the safety of shipping on the Black Sea--the main transport link between the two countries. The agreement provides for improving the navigation servicing of the Black Sea routes, reciprocal assistance in terms of specialists and equipment and training and qualification of personnel in the sphere of transport.

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT AT END OF MARCH

AU230940 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The Hague, March 23 (BTA special corr Dimitur Shishmanov)--It was announced here that Mr Cristoph van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands, would pay an official visit to Sofia in late March.

In a talk with the special correspondents of the BTA and of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT daily, a representative of the Dutch Foreign Ministry underscored the importance of this visit both for the development of bilateral Bulgaro-Dutch relations and for international detente.

The spokesman of the Dutch Foreign Ministry assessed the Bulgaro-Dutch relations as "very satisfactory". He stressed the successful development of economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries and pointed out at the increasing number of Dutch tourists in Bulgaria. A positive element in Bulgaro-Dutch relations is the opening of a Thracology institute in the Netherlands and the establishing of friendly ties between Rotterdam and Burgas.

Highlights in the development of Bulgaro-Dutch relations are the 1976 visit to Holland of the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, and the forthcoming visit of the Dutch Foreign Minister van der Klaauw in Sofia. The minister of foreign affairs attaches great importance to this visit to Bulgaria.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN NAMIBIA POLICY

AU231020 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] New York, March 23 (BTA corr)--"The Security Council must condemn the aggressive actions of the South African racist regime and take steps to put an end to all military assaults and to prevent any further deterioration of security in that area. The South African Government must be compelled to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the P.R. Angola and the other adjacent states".

This statement was made by Bulgaria's permanent UN representative, Mr Aleksandur Yankov, in the course of the discussions at the Security Council, which continues to dwell on the question of the perilous aggressive actions of the South African Republic against the P.R. Angola. Pointing at the deep concern over the extremely grave situation established by South Africa, Mr Aleksandur Yankov stressed that Pretoria's aggressive actions aim at reaching several different goals subjected to a common purpose--preserving the oppressive colonial and racist regimes. They also aim at striking a devastating blow at the liberation movement of the people of Namibia in the face of its patriotic SWAPO organization, and also to undermine the UN efforts and resolutions for ensuring a real independence to Namibia.

With great concern the Bulgarian representative put the question: "Should all that have happened without the active cooperation in the economic and military sphere between Pretoria and the NATO states...

"And what is the worth of the verbal condemnations when at the same time the South African racists receive all material means making it possible for them to strengthen the repressions against the fighters for freedom and human dignity in that country, to expand their aggression against the neighbouring African countries and to perpetuate their colonial rule over the people of Namibia, who are fighting for independence and freedom? It is high time to put an end to this double-faced policy". Mr Aleksandur Yankov pointed out that there must be taken efficacious and compulsory to all actions against the racist regime of South Africa, which should include universally applied sanctions: the immediate break of the relations and discontinuing any economic and military cooperation with Pretoria.

TOPENCHAROV ANSWERS YUGOSLAV NIN ARTICLE ON DRAGOYCHEVA

AU201505 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 16 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Article by Academician Vladimir Topencharov: "Proof, However, Confirms..." on the occasion of an article published by the Yugoslav periodical NIN on 4 March 1979 by Academician General Mihailo Apostolski, entitled: "I Have No Proof, But I Assert"]

[Text] "I have no proof, but I assert:" This is a quotation from Academician Mihailo Apostolski, member of the [Yugoslav] Council of the Federation, president of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and chairman of the Council of Yugoslav Academies of Sciences and Arts.

In reading the front page of the Belgrade periodical NIN of 4 March 1979, the conspicuous headline: "I Have No Proof, But I Assert" seemed to us an ironical statement by Academician M. Apostolski and we were convinced that in writing this he was making fun of someone who had expressed such an absurd statement. It was not so, however. These words were meant quite seriously and were expressed in an interview given by Academician Mihailo Apostolski to the journalist Jug Grizelj on the subject of Tsola Dragoycheva's book: "From My Memoirs: On Classminded and Internationalist Positions," which was recently published. The irony, however, goes entirely to the credit of the academician who says that he has "no proof, but he asserts." With this unfortunate statement the author reminds us of the goalkeeper in a soccer team who scores a goal against himself, to take a sports term. If we wish to speak in terms of science, however, then we must compare Academician Apostolski to one of those unenviable, old-fashioned metaphysicians who tries to refute the established academic maxim: "Sapiens nihil affirmat quod non probet"--"the wise man never asserts something he cannot prove," trying to replace it with the absurd statement: "I cannot prove, but I assert". In both cases, the self-inflicted goal, as well as the absurdity, go to Academician Apostolski's credit.

Academician Apostolski has no proof at all enabling him to refute the facts described in Tsola Dragoycheva's book, nor has he any arguments to refute the correctness of her classminded and internationalist positions. This is why the general is so angry and "asserts".... But anger, as we know, is a bad adviser. Therefore the academician, who is also a general, gets carried away by his "assertions," with which he tries, against all historical facts and without making any differentiation, to hurt the pride and to disgrace the honor of the Bulgarians--of the entire Bulgarian people, as a matter of fact. Despite the unfortunate role Academician Apostolski assumes, a role that actually deserves our compassion, we will nevertheless quote his "assertions", so that all Bulgarian people may learn about them. The academician asks the following question: "What about the Bulgarians? Please, pay attention to this fact: All the Balkan peoples, with the exception of the Bulgarians, have always been proud of their love of justice, have taken pride in their freedom and have always, with murderous violence even, resisted anyone who dared to attack their freedom. But what do the Bulgarians do? They are always looking for alliances with the powerful ones.... They are nothing but 'lackeys'". [paragraph continues]

This maliciously insults the Bulgarian people's pride as revolutionary fighters for justice and freedom, which is a centuries-old Bulgarian virtue. Deprived of any arguments for this arbitrary statement, the academician proceeds along the sliding plane of mysticism in order to look for proofs in the "genes", namely in "biology and genetics", instead of finding it in social struggles. This means that the academician has gone back to the area where the quasi-philosophers of Nazism--the Goebbels and Rosenberg types--used to find their arguments. If we remember correctly, they used to state that the Slavs are "manure" by nature. M. Apostolski, the historian-general, "asserts" that Bulgarian people are born "slaves," that this is their "national ethic"; perhaps he employs different words, but the style is the same as that of the Nazis. Anger truly is a bad adviser, and plays tricks both on the academician and on the general Apostolski.

At one point in his interview Academician Apostolski gives himself away by admitting that "sometimes, he feels rather incompetent." The academician's incompetence proves amazing, and not only "sometimes". Perhaps the "rather incompetent" academician might learn one day that the wall of an ancient church in Burgenland, one hour's drive from Vienna, bears the following inscription: "The Bulgarians have stopped Austria's subjection to the Ottoman yoke." This inscription states a historical fact. It is proof, and not an assertion. In the 14th century, for as long as 80 years, despite the treachery of the feudal lords and their creatures, the Bulgarian people resisted the Ottoman invasion so strongly that when the invaders reached Budapest and the outskirts of Vienna they were already drained of strength. It is true that the Bulgarian people were finally defeated and enslaved. Nevertheless, with their freedom-loving spirit and self-sacrifice they won the hearts of all Europe. The inscription in the Burgenland church gratefully marks this fact. Let the "rather incompetent" academician take notice of this statement before he argues incompetently and unhistorically.

As a matter of fact, it is unnecessary to go that far back in history. Nevertheless, it would still be useful to remind the academician-general that throughout their five centuries under the yoke the Bulgarian people by no means remained passive. The academician has just to open one of the historical volumes lying around in the libraries of any of the six Yugoslav academies over which he presides as chairman to become aware of this. Any history textbook will reveal to him, "to the rather incompetent one," how the Bulgarian revolutionary legion participated in the defense of the fortress of Belgrade in the 19th century, and will tell him about the heroism of Rakovski and Levski, the Bulgarian revolutionaries, who participated in this defense. Any historical textbook will show him the activities of the Bulgarian revolutionary writer, Lyuben Karavelov, who wrote a book in Belgrade, in the Serbian language, entitled: "Je Li Kriva Sudbina?" ["Is Fate Responsible?"] In this book Karavelov defends the right of national freedom for both the Bulgarian and Serbian peoples. One must truly be "rather incompetent," and not only "sometimes," to ignore these quite recent facts.

We would hardly go back to these historical facts if Academician Apostolski had not abandoned scientific terminology for the benefit of an "upper class slang" which he adopts on this subject. It is true that all nations have encountered difficulties along their path of development. However, a people who have succeeded in preserving their ethnic character throughout their long history up to our day cannot be considered as lacking heroism. All peoples have lived through days of glory and days of disgrace. This applies to the Balkan peoples and to the Bulgarian people as well. Is it not necessary, however, to point out that the Balkan peoples have a common, tragic fate and that they have all, equally, defended their right of freedom at the price of great sacrifices and with great courage? Can one people be called "a nation of lackeys?" (This really is a disgraceful statement, one that does not become a scholar!) Can a people, who have sacrificed such great historical figures, as Khristo Botev and Vasil Levski, known as "the apostle," to the struggle for their national freedom against slavery, can such a people be called "a nation of lackeys?"

Can a people, who shed their blood in the holocaust of the 1876 April uprising, an event that dangerously undermined the foundations of the Turkish empire and aroused the progressive forces throughout Europe, can such a people be called "a nation of lackeys?" There are no nations of "lackeys," there are only ruling classes who have oppressed their people, or who have betrayed their nation. The people, however, have always been victorious in the long run and have denounced those who treated them as "lackeys." This was true in the past, it applies to the present and will be the same in the future. Those who today consider other peoples as "lackeys" obviously adopt "upper class" attitudes. Is this the kind of justice that the academician-general claims? Does he belong to this category of people, and if not, why does he voice such claims?

At one point in his interview Academician Apostolski almost had the feeling that the urestrained style of language of the general had carried him too far into the absurd, to a nonclass and antihistorical position, and, therefore, he let drop the remark that "all this does not apply to the entire Bulgarian people at all, because it would be unscientific and nonsense to assert that an entire people might be 'immoral'". Immediately after this remark, however, he again forgets his "scientific approach" and quite unscientifically and nonsensically continues to "assert" that the "leading strata are capable of manipulating an entire people," while he, himself, is manipulating insults against the people of Bulgaria as a whole and against their national pride!

Do not insult the revolutionary pride of the Bulgarian people because it is inviolable!

With the risk of infuriating the academician, and the general as well, let us return to historical facts once again. Academician Apostolski dislikes facts. He prefers assertions without proof; we prefer facts which prove. So let us take, for example, one fact which I recently came across when I was looking through the newspaper files while writing the "History of Bulgarian Journalism Between 1903 and 1923." At the time of the "hurryiet" [Turkish for "freedom"], people in the Macedonian area, for the first time in 500 years, were given the opportunity of openly and officialy declaring their ethnic affiliation. On 7 June 1910 the daily RODINA, printed in Salonika, in Bulgarian, published the full text of the "Memorandum of Bulgarian Deputies to His Majesty the Sultan." It was signed by Todor Pavlov, deputy from Skopje, Dimitur Vlahov, deputy from Salonika, and by the deputy Ser Khristo Dalchev (father of the Bulgarian writer Atanas Dalchev). On 11 June 1910 in an article entitled: "The Bulgarian Deputies' Memorandum", it is stressed: "With their memorandum (the members of the Bulgarian parliamentary group) have in good faith and within their power fulfilled their duty...to their compatriots..."

The chairman of the Yugoslav academies, Academician-General Apostolski, however, declares the principle of "I have no proof, but I assert" as a perfect scientific rule. Misled by the same sophism, namely by the principle of "I have no proof, but I assert," Dragan Tashkovski, Master of Arts of Skopje University (who writes on Bulgarian subjects) reaches a new, similarly absurd conclusion. He has published a book about the Bogomil movement. Now the whole world, scholars as well as amateur historians, are aware that these Bogomils were the first rebels against feudalism in the early Middle Ages in Western Europe, in France, Italy, Switzerland, Britain, and Germany, that the Bogomils were those heretics and innovators of thought called "Bugrs", and that their women were called "Bugresses," precisely because their doctrine had come from the Bulgarian Bogomils. Dragan Tashkovski, the master of arts, cannot deny the origin of the word "Bugrs". It can be found in the chronicles of Matheus Parisiensis of 1205, and in the chronicles of Guillaume de Nangis of 1207, as well as in those of Etienne de Bourbon of 1211, and in the "Novel of the Rose" (verses 12445 to 12448), as well as in many other chronicles. The fact has been repeated by contemporary French scholars, such as the professors A. Dondin, Rene Nelly and Andre Vallant, who translated the "Sermon Against the Bogomils" by the Bulgarian presbyter Kosma into French, and also by the Italian scholar, Professor Raul Manselli....[paragraph continues]

Dragan Tashkovski cannot deny that these "Bugrs" precisely were burnt at the stake and died courageously for their ideal of freedom. This certainly was an ideal which, according to the medieval custom, had adopted a religious form, but it was still a classminded ideal, progressive and inspired by hope in the future and love of the common people. Like the academician, the master of arts goes as far as to claim absurdities. In order to oppose the general European use of the term "Bugrs" and "Bugresses", he "asserts," without any proof, that it was the Byzantine emperor Basilius, known as the "killer of the Bulgarians," who called them "Bugrs." However, why should he then be called "the killer of the Bulgarians" by the people and by history? Why should the Bogomil "community" which extended over the territory west of Sofia up to Okhrid call itself the "community of Bulgaria"? Or was it again the "killer of the Bulgarians" who invented this name? Is it not much more probable that the Bogomils themselves called their community in this manner, using a Bulgarian name?

We would never have delved so far into ancient history had we not been provoked to do so by assertions such as those of people like Tashkovski, master of arts. This is not an expression of contemporary claims about the past on our part but just of a historical fact. We are stating a mere fact, and nothing more! We are for facts--for historical facts and for contemporary facts. Who can deny the fact that the BCP, from its very beginnings, has firmly adopted class and proletarian internationalist stands. Who can deny that our BCP has educated and is still educating the Bulgarian people on the basis of such principles? The Bulgarian bourgeoisie had chauvinist views, indeed, and so did the Serbian bourgeoisie. Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva's book, however, is based on no other positions than class and internationalist positions, on such positions upon which we are seeking the solution of all problems.

It is useful, perhaps, to remind the "rather incompetent" academician of one more small fact.

Let us ask him in the same words Georgi Dimitrov addressed to Goering at the Leipzig trial: Does the academician-general know that the first uprising against fascism for social freedom was the Bulgarian antifascist uprising of September 1923? Is the general perhaps aware of the international and internationalist evaluation of the uprising of Bulgarian workers and peasants, who fought and died with the courage of the heroes? Does he know these facts? Or has all feeling of justice in his soul been destroyed, has the entire concept of proletarian internationalism and loyalty to it left his consciousness?

It is strange how ignorant the academician is about the role of the Bulgarians in the international revolutionary movement. This is actually where the general interferes with the academician. In 1933-34 the world--we can say the whole world--saw a lone figure, arising against the most cruel enemy of humanity. This figure was the Bulgarian revolutionary, the communist who bore the proud name of Georgi Dimitrov. Perhaps the general does not know of the Bulgarian Interbrigadists either, who crossed the entire continent in 1936-38 in order to join the Spanish country and fight for the freedom of European peoples? As a matter of fact, the academician might be truly ignorant of these facts. In this case, it is true, the former major Mitic (who is none other than the present academician and general Apostolski) interferes with the academician, since before the war this Major Mitic was a member of the Serbian Royal Army's General Staff Academy (biographical note from "Who's Who in Yugoslavia" under the letter "A".

For us, there is nothing strange about the fact that in 1942 Major Mitic passed from the Royal Military Academy to the ranks of the Yugoslav Communist Party. However, does this perhaps explain his considerable "lack of information" about the revolutionary movements immediately preceding World War II? [paragraph continues]

How otherwise can we explain the "gaps" in the academician's erudition about the revolutionary history of the Bulgarian people during World War II (1939-1945)? The academician forgets this history, although the general, in an article written on 25 March 1975 in the periodical INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS spoke about "50,000 Bulgarian partisans and other underground fighters" and about his meeting with underground functionaries of the BCP (such as Tsola Dragoycheva, Boyan Bulgaranov and others). The academician is trying to forget what the general remembers. The academician does not care about facts and proof--he is busy with his own assertions, that Bulgarians lack revolutionary courage, that Bulgarian history has no heroes who have fought for their people's freedom, that the Bulgarians have received their freedom "as a gift."

The refutation, however, comes from the ranks of Yugoslav history itself and from Yugoslav literature. In one of his short stories (entitled "I Died a Thousand Deaths") the Yugoslav writer Mirko Vujacic describes a young heroine, a Serbian girl who is subjected "to cruel tortures by the Gestapo agents..." In the hours of pain, lying on the cement floor, she remembers her beloved friend Iver and almost hears his tender voice quietly singing a song to her. (And what song does he sing?) He sings the Botev song about freedom and immortality!

"The woods and the river
The wild animals and nature
Are singing their song to him".
[verse rendered in Serbo-Croatian]

The contemporary Serbian writer Velibor Gligoric describes the time of Nazi occupation in Yugoslavia in the following words: "In those hard and tragic days of death (in the Branitsa concentration camp) a Bulgarian used to come to visit me. He was an old political refugee, who was already broken by long suffering in exile (he did not survive, he was shot in the camp). He used to sing songs by Khristo Botev to me. These passionate words and enthusiastic calls had the strength to overcome the present death and inspire us for the future. The firm resolve to die with dignity and for freedom gave us strength, it lifted our spirits. The Krhisto Botev songs were capable of lifting the deadly atmosphere of despair and of carrying to us the fresh air of the mountains, they carried the voice of the people's masses, who had become powerful heralds of the struggle against terror, violence and slavery."

This is where the Bulgarians are, this where their people's masses belong, this is how Bulgraians lived and died!

Carelessly swept away by the academician-general, they are still everywhere, wherever the people's freedom is concerned, wherever a revolutionary struggle is being waged for the people's sake, wherever there is a struggle for all peoples. The academician, however, does not concern himself with proof, he prefers to isolate himself in the world of his own assertions.

Once more, alien to any proof whatever, the "assertion, of the academician-general reaches the pinnacle of unconfirmed assertions. Without the power to deny the proof contained in Tsola Dragoycheva's book, the academician tries to cast doubt upon her authorship. He cannot deny "the decent character of this poor woman," who suffered for decades in the Bulgarian people's revolutionary struggles against fascism. It is precisely her honest pen that has written the things which most disturb the academician. This is why the general tries in the interview to put on the gross old major's boot, and in a rude, soldierly manner, to unravel the mystery that disturbs the academician so much. After this, he begins to tell a story about some "unnamed" Bulgarian who, allegedly, told him "with tears in his eyes" that he had given his "memoirs" to some "publishing house"... but that they were published in "quite a different form". In this manner, however, we can assert anything, without proof, in the manner of the academician-general, giving anonymous people as examples, people who never identify themselves. One can really become sad at the sight of such historical prose in which arbitrary "assertions" replace "proof." [paragraph continues]

In Bulgarian publishing houses the practice is for manuscripts to be initialed by the authors and even the last page of the proofs bears the author's initial. However, an academician, even one with a general's insignia, who is used to falsifications of facts, suspects any of his opponents of falsifications.

The academician-general is trying to cast a doubt upon the authenticity of Tsola Dragoycheva's authorship of her book "On Class and Internationalist Positions," but he shuns the questions posed by the author--he neither touches on the classminded positions, nor on the internationalist positions that are the basis of Dragoycheva's books. He avoids the term "class" replacing it by the opportunistic word "stratum." As for "internationalism," he does not even say a word about this subject, there is not even the shadow of this term left. As for our internationalist positions, as regards the Russian, the Soviet people, the academician-general makes them an object of derision, by sarcastically noting that "the present philosophy of the Bulgarians is their reliance upon the goals of ancient tsarist Russia." The former graduate of the Serbian Royal Military Academy has surpassed the old Serbian chauvinists in his comparisons.

Do not touch Bulgarian-Soviet friendship!

This is one of our objects of pride, this is our philosophy. It is an inseparable part of our centuries-old loyalty to proletarian internationalism. Anyone who insults this loyalty, is also insulting the guarantee of present freedom, human rights and independence. After his allegations about justice with which the academician-general began his interview, he ends by turning his back on all concepts of justice and honor. He is not concerned with proof. He has his own "assertions."

The academician-general might well deceive the readers of the periodical NIN. To deceive history, however, is not within the power of an academician, even if he is a general. There is neither a general nor an academician in the world who is able to order sciences: "You must conform with me and follow my assertions!" In such a case the facts, like soldiers, will turn their weapons against the historian and academician, as well as against the general.

There is only one conformity in history: the conformity with facts and proof of them. This is the kind of conformity we favor.

Times are changing, things are changing and we are changing with them. History, however, remains an indelible point of reference. There is a "who's who" for people and for nations.

Otherwise, both the academician and the General, Mihailo Apostolski, would find himself in an absurd situation.

BRIEFS

MISHEV AT ACCOUNTABILITY SESSIONS--"Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council, had a meeting with the bureau of the Shumen trade union okrug council tonight." The chairman of the local trade union spoke on the basic tasks of the trade unions in Shumen Okrug in fulfilling the strategic task of our 5-year plan period in connection with achieving high efficiency and quality of production. A new approach to socialist competition and other workers issues were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU] On 13 March Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council, took part in the 19th accountability-election meeting of the Shumen Okrug Komsomol organization. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 13 Mar 79 AU]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S ACTIVITIES--Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union in our country, organized a meeting with high-ranking workers of the BCP Central Committee and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia yesterday. The meeting was devoted to the 31st anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

LEADERS AT HUNGARIAN OBSERVANCE--On 19 March (Istvan Svarka), Hungarian charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party at the Hungarian Embassy on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. The cocktail party, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, deputy ministers and other public figures. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU]

TRICHKOV ACTIVITIES--A session of the national committee appointed for the celebration of the International Children's Year has opened in Sofia. A report of the Ministry of National Health on the implementation of UN instructions about child care will be read. "The session is chaired by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who has been appointed chairman of the national committee on the International Children's Year." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU]

PARTY LEADERS' ACTIVITIES--Accountability-election conferences of okrug Komsomol organizations were held in Stara Zagora, Vratsa, Vidin and Kurdzhali. They reviewed the work accomplished in connection with implementing the decisions of the national party conference and the tasks assigned by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his letter to the Komsomol Central Committee. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the conference in Stara Zagora; the conference in Vratsa was attended by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary; and Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, was present at the Vidin conference; while Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the Kurdzhali conference. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 79 AU]

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION CONFERENCE--The constituent conference of the Varna Okrug agro-industrial union has been held in Varna. "Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee, attended this conference. After hearing a report on the tasks and goals of the okrug agro-industrial complex, the conference adopted a counterplan for 1979, envisaging an increase of total production by 6.6 million leva compared with last year and a 5 percent increase in profits compared with 1978. All speakers expressed their resolve to implement the tasks assigned by the March 1979 BCP Central Committee plenum. "Constituent conferences of okrug agro-industrial unions also are taking place in Kurdzhali, Vratsa, Khaskovo, Gabrovo, and Smolyan. The tasks and goals of agro-industrial unions in the light of the BCP Central Committee plenum on perfecting socialist labor organization and the planned leadership of agriculture are being discussed. The conference will elect leading organs of agro-industrial unions and delegates to the forthcoming congress of the national agro-industrial union." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU]

DOYNOV AT ACCOUNTABILITY SESSION--On 12 March Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in the 17th accountability-election meeting of Veliko Turnovo Okrug Komsomol organization. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU]

CSSR INVOLVEMENT IN ITALIAN TERRORISM DENIED

LD222306 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It's said that a joke often repeated loses its humor. In the same way a sensational revelation which has previously many times proved to be false loses its effectiveness. Despite this, some Western politicians have recently been trying to dust down such revelations. Evidently to mark the first anniversary of the terrorist abduction of the Italian Christian Democrat leader Aldo Moro, the secretary General of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] Bettino Craxi, at a meeting in Milan, reiterated the accusation that Czechoslovakia is allegedly helping Italian terrorists. Similar fairy tales appeared exactly a year ago in the Milan newspaper CORRIERE DELA SERA, namely that Italian Red Brigades were trained in a Czechoslovak camp and that they are a branch of an international terrorist organization allegedly trained and armed by Czech secret services.

Somebody also tried to prove that Aldo Moro was held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Rome, and so on and so forth. The facts which surfaced later routed these false contentions. Despite this Signor Craxi is using them again. Why?

Terrorism in Italy continues to be a serious threat, and certain Italian circles would like to lay blame on somebody else, for example Czechoslovakia. It's not surprising that Italian authorities are afraid of this responsibility, for in Italy some 2 million crimes annually remain unpunished, and according to Italian police estimates more than 100 extremist terrorist organizations operate in the country mostly with impunity. How is this possible? When the authorities have for years been closing their eyes to acts of terror, when they sometimes even support them, no wonder that the time has come when terrorism is out of control. The Italian bourgeoisie cannot deny this fact, even it fabricates a thousand alleged contacts between terrorists and the socialist countries. The latter have always been alien to terrorism.

The accusation (?against) Czechoslovakia is, however, to cover up something, to divert attention from something, for example from the fact admitted even by the Italian weekly magazine IL GIORNO that 20,000 agents of Western spy agencies, including the American CIA, are operating on Italian territory. These agencies have demonstrably financed, and continue to finance various actions including abductions, murders and coups. It's no accident either that the investigation into the murder of Aldo Moro quite often revealed contacts between the abductors and the CIA. After all, these contacts caused the failure of the whole investigation, no doubt about that.

Signor Craxi surely knows this well; if so, he also knows that the CIA is paying not only Italian terrorists but also those who are trying to lay blame for terrorism on the socialist countries, in this case Czechoslovakia. Signor Craxi knows which side his bread is buttered, that's why he is harping on the (?strain) of anticommunism particularly now when the Italian Communist Party's congress is being prepared in Italy. Look, socialism is in fact supporting terrorism, shouts Signor Craxi from the rostrum in a desperate effort to evoke dislike of communists and fear of socialism. For this however he would need a fairy tale a bit more trustworthy.

YUGOSLAV CORRESPONDENT SCORED AS 'AGGRESSOR'S ADVOCATE'

AU221116 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Zdenek Horeni article in the column "We Comment": "For Whom Does He Act as Advocate"]

[Text] The Beijing correspondent of the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA briefed his readers on Tuesday [20 March] on the fact that East Europe has allegedly grown conspicuously silent after the "Chinese withdrawal." He seems to be a superb listener in the distant Beijing. But joking aside, to quote him:

"The East European theories to the effect that China is preparing an invasion of Laos and that it will never withdraw from Vietnamese territory have practically failed--if serious thought is given to it. A conspicuous silence has set in this school of thought since the Chinese withdrawal--and also since the Vietnamese readiness to negotiate."

As can be seen, the "East European theories" or the East European "school of thought" (POLITIKA apparently has the information media of the socialist countries in the east of Europe in mind) which have warned and continue to warn others about the aggressive plans of the Beijing leadership have now been shown by history, Beijing and the Yugoslav POLITIKA what is what. It serves them right. They should have written about the Chinese aggression against Vietnam rather like XINHUA or the Beijing correspondent of POLITIKA....

However, what do the facts say--if we really give "serious thought" to it?

The Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on 16 March that Chinese troops had entered the territory of Laos and had occupied some parts of the Lao border zone up to 3.5 kilometers deep and near a border village even a territory of 30 square kilometers.

On 16 March the official Vietnamese press agency VNA, informed the world that in spite of the declaration of Huang Hua, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, about "completing the withdrawal of Chinese troops" the occupation troops have not yet abandoned a number of localities in five Vietnamese provinces. Moreover--as ensues from the report of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY--the Chinese minister again threatened Vietnam with new military action.

The Beijing correspondent of POLITIKA seems to have a better view of the situation in Laos and Vietnam than the two countries' governments. He at least pretends to be that well informed. He has fallen--and most likely not against his will--into an unenviable situation: He acts as an advocate of the theory that would like to depict the aggressor as a peace-loving lamb. He acts as an advocate of the aggressor.

BRITISH TRADE SECRETARY SMITH ARRIVES

LD230220 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--British Secretary of State for Trade John Smith arrived here today on a short official visit. He will discuss with Czechoslovak officials the present and future development of bilateral trade.

CTK CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS 'ARAFAT IN ALGIERS

AU261021 Prague PRACE in Czech 22 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[CTK correspondent's interview in Algiers on 21 March 1979 with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee]

[Text] "We expect that after the signing of the separate treaty between Israel and Egypt the Arab states will implement the resolutions adopted at the summit conference of Arab countries in Baghdad," declared Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in a brief interview with the CTK correspondent in Algiers yesterday. He further said that the states of the steadfastness front are now discussing the coordination of necessary actions. An important measure will be convening a new summit conference that would be attended by all Arab states except Egypt.

INDRA ATTENDS DINNER TO HONOR INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD231020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Abu Baker Lubis, the Indonesian ambassador, gave a dinner in Prague last night in honor of the official delegation of the Council of People's Representatives of the Indonesian Republic. It was attended by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other officials.

Earlier yesterday the Indonesian deputies met farmers in the Kladno district and visited the swimming pool and new sports hall of the physical training union of the Sonp Kladno steelworks.

EUROCOMMUNIST CRITICISM OF 'REAL SOCIALISM' REBUTTED

LD231012 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Helena Landovska commentary]

[Text] It was not so long ago that some politicians and leaders of West European communist parties--strangely enough hand in hand with antisocialist bourgeois propaganda--used to harshly criticize real socialism, either as such or for some of its principles. They used to present the members and supporters of their parties with phraseology about the necessity of a new model of socialism that would differ from the existing one. But they never managed to give this abstract idea a concrete form, nor were they able to determine how to reach that kind of socialism.

The present period shows that these attempts were and remain doomed to failure. This is indicated above all by the precongress discussions taking place in France, Belgium and Italy. In Italy and Belgium the communists are to meet at their congresses in just a few days. In France the campaign preceding the May congress of the French Communist Party is in full swing. And what is characteristic of the precongress documents and newspaper articles is that they increasingly indicate that communists in the Western European countries do not wish to be fooled by fairy-tales about the qualities of a socialism different from the real one that exists in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

This is the spirit that animates an article by (Philippe Deltour), for example, entitled "Socialism and Solidarity" and published in the Belgian communist newspaper LE DRAPEAU ROUGE. In it the author proves the need for solidarity and a close link between the Belgian communists and the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union first and foremost. In regard to those who have attempted to force the illusion of some kind of new abstract models of socialism on the communists, he states a plain truth: People do not require any kind of model but rather a concrete example in order to understand the struggle being waged by the communists and to join it. Obviously this example is provided by the Soviet Union. The bourgeoisie understands this very well. And they also understand that reality in the countries of real socialism can be very attractive to West European working people. This is why they are doing their best to misrepresent it and, what is more, to create hostility in the West against the socialist countries. Among other things they have been using various theories of Eurocommunism, nationalism and so forth. These are exposed in (Philippe Deltour's) article. He notes clearly: To agree with slanders about socialism in the Soviet Union amounts to adopting the ideological positions of the bourgeoisie, to giving the bourgeoisie a free hand.

Therefore, the author understands correctly that no one is asking the communists to idealize the Soviet Union, let alone to take over the particularities of the Soviet Union as models--as bourgeois and Eurocommunist propaganda tries to assert. The point is, above all, that West European communists should not be misled by bourgeois propaganda into unfounded criticism of real socialism. After all, the criticism of socialism in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as it is being quite unjustly carried out or stirred up by bourgeois propaganda, is aimed above all against the struggle of the West European communists for socialism. It cannot make any difference to real socialism. But it can be, and is designed to deprive the West European communists of their aim, to muddle their image of what they are fighting for and to make socialism repugnant to them. It would be a good thing for communists in the capitalist countries to realize this fact, as it is being proved by the current precongress discussions.

RESOLUTION NOTES POOR STATE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD222155 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the contents of the resolution on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, and on the further tasks of agriculture and the food industry, which was today unanimously approved by the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The resolution first characterises the socialist reconstruction of the village over the past 30 years and stresses that in this period revolutionary changes have taken place in agriculture. Through a creative application of Lenin's cooperative plan and through the utilization of the CPSU experiences, under the purposeful party leadership and thanks to the endless selflessness of hundreds of thousands of farmers, the great selfless aid of the workers, and with the support of all society, a fragmentated agricultural production based on smallholdings has been transformed into a socialist large-scale production. The socialist reconstruction, the creation of a strong material-technological basis, the process of industrialization, the constant raising of workers' qualifications and the development of their initiative have made possible a high growth of agricultural productive capacities.

Since 1948 the volume of agricultural production has doubled and labor productivity has grown more than 4.5 times. The resolution further says that significant successes in agriculture and the food industry have been achieved in the past 10 years since the new party leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, has come into office. During this period, the material-technological basis has been further strengthened, agricultural production has grown by more than 24 percent, and supplies by the food industry to the domestic market have grown by more than 37 percent. The successful balance sheet of the construction or a socialist agricultural large-scale production and the food industry testifies to the correctness and purposeful implementation of CPCZ policy. The party considers securing a high standard in feeding the people as a task of a principal political significance.

The 15th CPCZ Congress laid it down as an all-social task of the first order that self-efficiency in the production of cereals is to be achieved gradually and that our general self-efficiency in the production of foodstuffs be further increased. The balance sheet of the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan bears out that purposeful party work, the activity of the state and economic bodies and social organizations--above all the endeavor and initiative of the workers and employees in the food industry--bring good results. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the total volume of agricultural production rose by 7.5 percent in the years 1976-1978 in comparison with the Fifth 5-Year Plan, while the process of concentration and specialization continued.

Further strengthening the production basis of the agriculture-food complex and securing its requirements by other branches has contributed to achieving these results. The resolution of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee says that the session of the Central Committee critically assessed the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th congress and the October session of the CPCZ Central Committee of 1975. The Central Committee opines that despite the positive results achieved, the general standards of the development of agriculture and the food industry still do not reflect our potential and the growing needs of our society. In some important spheres, above all as regards quality indexes, no desirable results are being achieved. The speed of plant production growth is still inadequate. Reserves are still growing and subsidies exist for the production of bulk fodder, potatoes and sugar beet; in animal production, no satisfactory results in the development of cattle breeding are being achieved. It is further necessary to improve the production organization, more speedily to overcome unjustified differences in the production and economy of individual enterprises operating in comparable conditions, to implement new technologies and scientific-technological development, and to raise production efficiency.

The CPCZ Central Committee, referring to the October 1975 session and in keeping with the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the further tasks in agriculture and food industry, and with the contents of the discussion, decides:

In order to fulfill the tasks of the past 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which were laid down by the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session, and in the entire next period, to deem as decisive a more effective mobilization of domestic reserves, to fight against losses and achieve high quality and production efficiency, and at the same time to strengthen the material-technological basis;

In order to secure the production growth of foodstuffs a fight must be waged above all for fulfilling the planned tasks in plant production, which is to grow about twice as fast in these 2 years as animal production;

In livestock production, to concentrate efforts of livestock technicians, stock breeders, veterinary surgeons and other personnel on developing cattle breeding and the growth of their profitability and, in the case of animals for slaughter, on raising weights for slaughter. To raise the work efficiency of biological services, above all veterinary and technical ones;

In the food industry, the CPCZ Central Committee places stress on the best possible processing of all commodities and on reducing losses in production, storing and distribution;

The Central Committee considers it necessary in the current period to determine the main directions and tasks, as well as the material-technical prerequisites, for further developing agriculture and the food industry after 1980. To create conditions for raising the production of cereals in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to 56-58 million tonnes, in the current 5-year plan to extend the growing of perennial fodder, to raise meat production and insure the anticipated growth of consumption of milk products;

In the food industry, to achieve a balance between processing capacities and increasing deliveries of agricultural commodities;

In the sphere of agriculture and food to utilize basic assets, machinery, fertilizers and other material means in a significantly better way;

In agricultural enterprises, to substantially raise demands and material incentives to utilize and increase the life of technical equipment used.

You will be able to acquaint yourself in more detail with the resolution on fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress on further tasks in agriculture and the food industry--approved today unanimously by the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee--in RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA, and other dailies tomorrow.

KAPEK, KORCAK PARTICIPATE IN AGRICULTURE, FOOD DISCUSSIONS

LD221542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] The 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened in Prague yesterday to discuss a report of the party Central Committee Presidium on fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th party congress and other tasks of Czechoslovak agriculture and the food industry.

The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The report was delivered by Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

After the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the further tasks in agriculture and the food industry, the discussion started.

The discussion was chaired by Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the party Central Committee Presidium. The first contribution to the discussion was made by Comrade Vaclav Hajek. He spoke about the progressing concentration and specialization of agricultural production in the Central Bohemian region and about the increasing demands on party work organizations in villages.

Comrade Pavol Majerciak illustrated from examples of agricultural enterprises in Slovakia the significance of implementing the findings of the scientific-technological development in raising the intensity of agricultural production.

The problems of agricultural production in the Czech Socialist Republic and its further intensification were dealt with by Comrade Josef Korcak. He also pointed out that agricultural development had a significant effect on the fuel and energy balance, so that the criterion of energy demand had to be applied to the entire economic assessment of the work of every enterprise.

Comrade Miroslav Danek spoke about the problems of stockbreeding in the Kromeriz district and about the significance of planning within the enterprise.

The development of agricultural production in Eastern Slovakia and the results achieved in that region over the 30 years of construction of a socialist agriculture were the topic of a speech by Comrade Jan Pirc.

Comrade Frantisek Samec spoke about the active approach of the party bodies and organizations in implementing the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and to the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the agriculture of the South Bohemian region.

COLOTKA PRESIDES OVER AGRICULTURE, FOOD DISCUSSIONS

LD221544 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The discussion on the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium about implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ and further tasks in agriculture and the food industry has been continuing at the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle since 0900 this morning.

The morning session was presided over by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Marie Musilkova devoted her speech to the experience acquired by the seed-cultivating state farm in Havlickuv Brod, especially in the production of improved seeds and seedlings. She mentioned the necessity of expanding the number of potato varieties as one of the preconditions for attaining higher yields and quality.

The results of agricultural development in Slovakia and the efforts aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in food production were discussed by Comrade Jan Janik. He stressed that intensifying plant production was the decisive factor in the development of the entire agricultural and food-growing complex.

Comrade Josef Mevald concentrated especially on the lessons drawn from ideological-political and organizational work done by the party organizations in agriculture of the West Bohemian region. He also drew attention to the problems of work on state farms in the border areas.

The main trends of agricultural development and goods production in Czechoslovakia were the object of Comrade Josef Magr's attention. He dealt in this context particularly with the problems of raising production efficiency and quality.

The problems of production of bulk fodders, especially on permanent grass pastures in the Central Bohemian region, were dealt with by Comrade Vladimir Priosik. He noted that fodder programs have been worked out throughout the region and that expansive labor initiative was concentrating on their implementation.

Comrade Vera Honajzrova pointed to the efforts made by the workers of the agrochemical enterprise in the Novy Jicin district to provide for the supply of scientifically regulated nutrition, and on protecting plants. She also referred to the need for further mechanization which would facilitate the handling and transport of cereal materials, which have been growing over large areas.

The experience of the work of the East Bohemian farmers and party organizations in the rural areas was summed up, by Comrade Frantisek Tesar. He pointed out the basic trends which this industry has followed in the region during the 30 years of socialist construction, as well as the main tasks to be fulfilled in agriculture and the food industry.

TRIBUNA DISCUSSES FALL IN SHIFT INTENSITY

AU211159 Prague TRIBUNA No 11 in Czech 14 Mar 79 p 13 AU

[Jiri Janda article: "How to Cope With Shift Intensity?"]

[Excerpts] The shift intensity coefficient, which characterizes the smooth utilization of basic production assets, shows a long-term tendency to fall. Whereas in 1960 it was 1,385 in the industrial enterprises, in 1977 it had already fallen to 1,322.

In 1960 the second and third shifts accounted for almost 28 percent of all working hours. Today the figure is slightly more than 24 percent. An increasing number of machines and equipment are at a standstill at a time when they could be producing utility values for our society.

But the low level of shift intensity and its steady decrease also have a second aspect. We must invest resources in the sphere of basic production assets which, under different conditions, we could have devoted either for further expanding production or for personal or social consumption.

It is, therefore, an all-social matter to halt the decrease in shift intensity. A higher shift intensity means, in fact, that we could achieve the same production volume with a smaller absolute amount of basic production assets. A mere return to the 1960 shift-intensity level would lower the demands on machinery and equipment by roughly Kcs15 billion. This is more than 3 percent of the existing asset equipment of our national economy.

EXTRA WORK SHIFTS REQUIRED TO MAKE UP BACKLOG

AU211056 [Editorial Report AU] On 19 March several CSSR dailies report extraordinary shifts in plants and districts: Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech carries on page 2 an 80-word "(BC)"-signed report in the column "By Teletype, Mail and Telephone," stating that about 800 workers of the first Brno engineering workd had worked an extraordinary shift on 17 March in order to cut down the January production deficit: A further 700 workers on extraordinary shifts in the subsidiary branches of the works in Trebic, Mikulov, Oslavany and Velka Bites reduced the January deficit by Kcs2 billion, the report states.

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on the same date, on page 2, carries a 100-word "(HC)"-signed report from Plzen, entitled "Skoda Plant Workers on a Shift" and stating that more than 2,000 workers of the Skoda-Plzen ecnomic production unit--in addition to the workers on nonstop shifts--had worked extraordinary shifts on 17 March to reduce January production losses.

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on the same date, on page 2, carries in the column "The Minutes of the Day" a 40-word unsigned report, stating that the district committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship association had declared 14 April the day of a Leninist Subotnik [Saturday shift] in the Hodonin area, in honor of Lenin's 109th birthday anniversary.

STATE, PROSPECTS OF CEMA'S UNIFORM COMPUTER SYSTEM REPORTED

AU211313 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Michal Ac article: "Chapter of New Cooperation; Computers of the Uniform CEMA System Are Proving Their Worth in Operation"]

[Summary] The development of integrated circuits made it possible to cut down the dimensions of computers considerably. However, reducing the size is not an end in itself but is accompanied by a simultaneous increase in the efficiency and speed of computers. This is an area in which scientists and technicians from CEMA countries, who began to cooperate in computer technology 10 years ago, have achieved good results.

"The best known and also most illustrative example of this is the uniform system of electronic computers (JSEP) of CEMA states. A total of 11 computers and more than 160 complementary installations of the uniform system are being produced today. Mutual deliveries of elements of the JSEP system among the [CEMA] member states represent in the last few years an annual value of almost R1 billion.

"The main goal of the cooperation of scientists, technicians and workers from the socialist countries is to equip the economy of CEMA states with its own modern computer technology and to markedly limit imports from the capitalist states."

It would, therefore, be of interest to say something about the utilization of the JSEP computers in Czechoslovakia.

"Some 350 computers of the uniform system are in operation in our country today, which represents approximately one-quarter of our computer pool. Of this amount some 60 are the medium [capacity] Hungarian EC 1010 computers."

One of them is located in the computing center of the South Moravia regional national committee. The main task of this center is to process, store and make accessible data to be used by regional organs and officials. The EC 1010 computer, which is based on integrated circuits, proved to be ideal for this purpose. It was installed by the Videoton firm and is now being serviced by the repairmen of the office machines enterprise.

"The scientific-technical cooperation of CEMA countries in computer technology continues. Technical means of the 3.5th generation are now being developed and a number of units of the system of small electronic computers (SMEP) is now in the development stage and in some cases already in production. Small computers are used directly in workshops, laboratories and testing labs. They assist in coordinating scientific experiments and are also utilized in the health, transportation and a number of other sectors. Scientists and technicians from the socialist countries have opened a new chapter in cooperation, one which has enormous prospects for the future."

PLAN NONFULFILLMENT DATA CITED FOR SLOVAKIA

AU211230 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "To Balance the Debts"]

[Excerpts] When we point out positive trends in the local economy, this does not mean that we do not see the weak spots and the continuing deficiencies. The services network is still insufficient, and many places of business are obsolete. Not all of the services provided are of the proper quality and delivery times are often late.

On the whole, the local economy has coped with the last year's tasks. But let us look at some selected services and special work. The local economic enterprises have overfulfilled their annual plan for receipts from the population for repair and maintenance of radio, television and musical reproduction equipment by 4.5 percent. They have a debt in the repair and maintenance of road vehicles, including servicing, where the plan fulfillment shows a balance of negative 2.2 percent. The main reason is known--the lack of spare parts for all kinds of vehicles. An even higher deficit appears in the branch for electrical appliances, including electric and gas household refrigerators and freezers. Last year the laundries showed a 98.9-percent fulfillment of receipts from the population; the figure for the cleaner's and dyer's shops was 99.8 percent. It was also not possible to completely fulfill the planned tasks in the main and subsidiary building work; on the other hand the repair plan for tires and tubes was overfulfilled almost 10 percent.

Thus the overall favorable balance also conceals certain partial deficiencies and unfulfilled tasks. True, even a general overfulfillment of the receipts plan in a certain enterprise does not guarantee that the citizens' demand for required services was fully satisfied as to extent, quality, place and time.

The workers of local economic enterprises started their fourth year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan with the resolve to fulfill their tasks. We know of the difficulties at the beginning of the year, caused particularly by the fuel-power situation; they also palpably affected the service sector and created great obstacles which we did not succeed in overcoming immediately, despite substantially increased efforts. The local industry has fulfilled the output plan for the first month of the year only 91.2; the figure for communal services was 92.1 percent, and for the raw material collection enterprise 96.2 percent. Their joint debt for January amounts to Kcs42.487 million. The same level is held by the plan fulfillment of receipts from the population, where the debt amounts to more than Kcs10 million, and by the services and work for the population, where it amounts to Kcs11 million.

Bratislava city communal utility services fulfilled the January output plan only 86.4 percent. A deficit of Kcs1.381 million was thus created; in receipts from the population it amounts to Kcs652,000 and in services and work for the population to Kcs1.31 million. The communists, trade unionists and youth union members are responsibly deliberating the course to be taken and have created an atmosphere for a creative offensive. The enterprise workers will work thousands of hours on their free Saturdays and in longer shifts.

The leather-rubber-textile enterprise in Banska Bystrica fulfilled its tasks last year but the January receipts from the population to the tune of 83 percent represented a Kcs700,000 deficit. As the enterprise Director Jan Sipula stated, here, too, the working people have grasped that they should increase their efforts. The members of the seven social labor brigades are showing an example here. They are utilizing Saturdays and longer shifts. In February they reduced the Kcs500,000 output deficit by Kcs400,000.

SCHUERER, TIKHONOV CONCLUDE COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD221108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, ADN correspondent--The 24th meeting of the GDR-USSR joint governmental commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation dealt with formulating the specialization and cooperation program between the GDR and USSR for the period to 1990, says a press release issued today, 21 March. The meeting assessed the work done on the program by the ministries and planning authorities of both countries, and laid down measures for its phased completion. "Essential starting points will thus be provided for the development and deepening of economic and scientific-technological relations and for the approximation of the GDR and USSR economies." At the meeting, which ended today, a governmental agreement was signed on cooperation in the areas of reequipment and rationalization of electrical engineering production capacities. It provides for intensifying the production in the GDR until 1985 of large and medium-size electrical machines by introducing highly effective technological processes and equipment and economic production methods and substantially increasing output on this basis.

According to the press release, joint measures were agreed on to intensify production and ancillary processes in similar enterprises in both countries. Three ministerial agreements were signed to this end. They provide for joint work by teams of specialists in enterprises and combines of the chemical and petro-chemical industry and those of engineering for the light industry designed to optimize production processes and technologies, improve output quality, lower the consumption of raw and ancillary materials and improve working conditions. The commission instructed the industrial ministries concerned to examine the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in new scientific-technologically advanced areas, for example in communications engineering, metallurgy and light industry.

Members of the delegations of both countries conferred in Soviet production associations, enterprises and research institutes with working people, project managers and managers on the fulfillment of agreements. Arrangements were made for the continued punctual fulfillment of commitments, meeting quality specifications, and measures laid down for the more rapid utilization of scientific-technological results in both countries' economies. The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Nikolay Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH FRANCOIS-PONCET IN PARIS

LD222248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris--GDR State Secretary and First Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Herbert Krolikowski ended his 3 days of official consultations in Paris on Thursday. He had been invited by State Secretary Olivier Stirn of the French Foreign Ministry.

During his stay State Secretary Krolikowski was received by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. In an open-minded atmosphere an exchange of views took place on current problems of the international situation and on further developing bilateral relations between the GDR and France. Both sides paid tribute to relations between the two states which are developing well and stressed that favorable conditions exist for their extension and expansion.

Proceeding from the premise that every effort must be made to consolidate peace, the need was stressed for contributing actively to detente and the normalization of the international situation, and to solving the most urgent task of our time, the cessation of the arms race and disarmament. The positive effect of the Helsinki Final Act on the process of detente was stressed and emphasis laid on the need to make purposeful use of the Helsinki document in the interest of further improving international cooperation. It was agreed to continue the political consultations between the two foreign ministers.

FRENCH EDUCATION MINISTER BEULLAC ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD230230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Christian Beullac, French minister of education, arrived on an official visit to the GDR today. He has been invited by GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker.

During the talk in the afternoon, the two ministers expressed the view that their meeting was a further contribution to the development of relations between the GDR and France. They stated that it would further the exchange of views and experience in the field of education and enable the two sides to become acquainted.

SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS CONSTITUTE IMPORTANT RESERVE

DW230932 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 22 Mar 79 DW

[Han Roden commentary]

[Text] Experts say that in our country, at least 3,000 tons of so-called small-size scrap go to the garbage dumps each year. This is quite a sizeable quantity, I think, and if some of you, dear listeners, thereby are reminded of what is uttered at card-game tables every night, namely, that every bit helps, then this definitely is not wrong at all. This is especially true if we compute these 3,000 tons to consumer goods. With this quantity it would be possible to produce 90 tractors, 34,500 refrigerators and 13,800 meters of railroad track.

But this already shows that this is not peanuts. This involves magnitudes which deserve economic consideration. These constitute raw-material reserves whose processing would be of tangible value to any national economy, and not only ours, in many respects. This is one of the reasons why the employees of the Berlin scrap-material trade enterprise and of the metal-processing combine, for example, will keep their collection points open Saturday, from 0900 to 1300 hours.

Let me, dear listeners, put it simply. The utilization of secondary raw materials--those materials used repeatedly in production--is not a matter of concern only to a country deficient in raw materials. It can be observed throughout the world and, especially, in the developed industrial countries where intensified efforts are being made in this respect. Thus Sweden and Finland increasingly are using scrap wood despite rich wood resources. In Great Britain, the Federal Republic and in other countries more than 40 percent of material used in the paper and cardboard industries is scrap paper. These are but two minor examples of a process which is transpiring quite objectively. The greater the degree of a country's industrialization the greater its requirements in raw materials for the production of machines and technical goods of all kinds.

On the other hand, worn-out or even just obsolete machines and consumer goods are withdrawn from daily use along with the new production of new, high-quality machines and consumer goods. Thus, the question is: discard away or recycle the materials therein contained? This question is easily answered, considering the increase in such secondary raw materials indicated here. Why smelt expensive ore and process it to steel if that can be done less expensively?

For steel production there is no raw material more effective and less costly than scrap metal. For example, 1,000 tons of scrap steel are compensation for about 2,000 tons of imported ore and, beyond that, 500 tons of imported coke. Steel production with the help of scrap metal costs only 1/3 of what it costs when ore is used. And similar combinations, dear listeners, can also be utilized for other secondary raw materials.

In our national economy alone nearly 400 different types of such raw materials accumulate in the enterprises and, of course, in private consumption as well; 70 million tons a year. So if the directive of the Ninth SED Congress set the target to increase the use of secondary raw materials by 30 percent by 1980, this refers to an important principle of economic commonsense. It seems to me that using as an important material source what is already available in large quantities, is an important method to produce a greater final product, more high-quality machines and also more modern consumer goods with the means and possibilities at our disposal, a method which must not be underrated. In view of the worldwide increase in raw-material prices, this is particularly important on capitalist markets. After all, they increased substantially during the past few years.

In discussing the use of secondary raw materials it would be necessary, of course, to rely on scientific methods to find practical and favorable methods for their reuse. It is also necessary to draw attention to the establishment of additional processing installations and a more effective network of collection points, so that whatever is uselessly scattered around our households might be put to profitable use. But efforts by the Berlin personnel of the scrap-material trade and their colleagues in the metal-processing combine over the forthcoming weekend alone testify to the responsible awareness with which they are tackling the problem of utilizing as sensibly as possible also this part of our people's property in the interest of all of us.

LAZAR REPORTS TO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON KUWAIT VISIT

LD222326 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, (MTI)--Hungary's Council of Ministers held a meeting on Thursday. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, informed the government about his official visit to the State of Kuwait. The Council of Ministers approved the report. The Council of Ministers adopted the programme suggesting ways to increase the utilization of national resources presented by the president of the National Planning Office.

The heavy industry minister presented a report on the last year's works and this year's tasks for constructing the nuclear power station at Paks, and the president of the Central Committee for People's Control reported about the state of realizing the project. The government approved both reports and instructed the ministers concerned to take the appropriate measures to ensure the conditions necessary for better compliance with the planned stipulations for building the nuclear power plant. The minister for agriculture and food spoke about preparations for this year's farming work. The Council of Ministers approved the report and agreed on measures necessary for accomplishing the tasks. The Council of Ministers discussed the report made by the president of the Budapest Municipal Council on the 15-year programme of house building in Budapest. The government decided on awarding the 1979 decorations of eminent artist and artist of merit. Thereafter the Council of Ministers discussed other issues.

FOLDVARI-LED TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOROCCO

LD230224 Budapest MTI in English 1822 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, MTI--Led by Aladar Foldvari, president of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, a trade union delegation left for Casablanca on Thursday to attend the 6th National Congress of the Moroccan Workers' Alliance.

RACZ RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

LD230226 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, MTI--Pal Racz, Hungarian under-secretary for foreign affairs, returned from Cuba where he had talks at the Cuban Foreign Ministry with Rene Anillo, first deputy to the foreign minister, and with Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Viera. Pal Racz was received by Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. At the meetings views were exchanged on topical issues of the international life, on the relations between Hungary and the Cuban Republic as well as on the further development of cooperation between the two countries' Foreign Ministries.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE WITH SOCIALIST STATES

LD221328 Budapest MTI in English 1107 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI)--Trade agreements for the current year have been signed with all the socialist countries: They envisage a 9 percent overall growth in exports and 8.5 percent in imports, said Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jeno Tordai at a press conference Thursday.

With the exception of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, negotiations with the rest of the socialist countries lasted slightly longer than in the previous years, as changes in the world market situation have made national economic planning work more complicated. The talks, however, were very well prepared and we could also make our concepts work.

Our major trading partner is invariably the Soviet Union. With this country we expect to make a 4.8 million-ruble business this year, 8 percent bigger than last year. In eight product groups Hungary is the number one supplier of Soviet markets among the CMEA members. About three fourths of the CMEA countries' combined instruments deliveries, two fifths of pharmaceuticals, two thirds of fresh fruits, half of canned vegetables and almost all the buses are supplied to the Soviet Union by Hungary. Two thirds of Hungary's imports from the Soviet Union are made up by energy carriers, raw materials and semi-products. Among other things we import 7.4 million tons of crude oil, 1.1 million tons of mineral coal and coke, 6,000 million kilowatt hours of electric energy, 650,000 tons of rolled products and 37,000 tons of non-ferrous metals from there.

As already reported at a press conference held Thursday, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tordai revealed that Hungary had already signed the 1979 goods exchange agreements with all socialist countries.

The deputy foreign trade minister said inter alia: "This year we have to devote great attention not only to raising import but also to stepping up export, because only this can render possible bigger imports to the country. [sentence as received] The planned nature and expansion of the goods traffic are largely promoted by the fact that 34 per cent of our export and 20 percent of our imports are based on production cooperation and specialization deals. It is especially advantageous that cooperation and specialization products constitute 59 percent of our machine export and 47 percent of machine import.

"The structure of the goods exchange continues to be congenial. It is highly significant that these agreements ensure a major portion of our raw material requirements. As regards the improvement of the export structure, the results have lagged behind the desirable. As such we should ensure conditions for boosting the foreign sales of items which can be exported advantageously.

"Our most important export and import partner naturally continues to be the Soviet Union with which we are to transact traffic worth 4,800 million rubles this year, that is, 8 percent higher than last year.

"This year we will have goods exchange to the tune of 1,400 million rubles with the German Democratic Republic, 987 million rubles with Czechoslovakia, 667 million with Poland, 400 million with Romania, 240 million with Bulgaria, 74 million with Cuba, 30 million with Vietnam, 8.3 million with Mongolia. Our traffic with Yugoslavia is to total 582 million dollars in the current year, while it will come to 270 million Swiss franks on clearing basis with China. Goods exchange protocols stipulate turnover worth 7.5 million rubles with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and 6.6 million rubles with Albania. We are to exchange valuable capital goods and raw materials with all these countries. An increasing role is being played by construction cooperation."

Speaking about construction cooperation, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jeno Tordai mentioned:

"A garbage disposal plant is being constructed in Budapest with Czechoslovak assistance. Besides, Czechoslovak experts are helping in railway electrification in Hungary. On the other hand, Hungarian enterprises are to complete construction of a [word indistinct] this year and will begin work on a workers' hostel there. In the current year, Polish builders are to finish construction and assembly work worth 34 million rubles at various projects in Hungary. Erected with Polish help, the KABA sugar factory is to go on stream this autumn."

The deputy foreign trade minister pointed out that negotiations regarding the coordination of 1981-85 plans will shortly reach a decisive stage. A large number of enterprises too have been inducted into the discussions. Conditions are being elaborated now for rendering economic cooperation closer and boosting goods traffic, especially with the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

LOSONCZI, NEMES ADDRESS COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

LD210224 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A commemorative ceremony was held this afternoon in the Congress Hall of Parliament on the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of Councils [HRC]. Taking part in the gala ceremony organized by the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Patriotic People's Front National Council were veterans of the movement many of whom were actively involved at the time in the creation of the first Hungarian people's state. The top people in socialist building work were present at the Congress Hall.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, Politburo member and president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, Politburo member and premier, took their seats in the Congress Hall. The guests at the gala ceremony included several members of the Politburo and government and several outstanding people in political, economic and cultural life. Pal Losonczi began the festive commemoration with the following words:

[Losonczi--begin recording] Dear lady and gentlemen comrades, esteemed guests, friends:

At today's festive session we commemorate with respect an epoch-making event in Hungarian history which ascended higher than anything before and which still has living, effective results today. We are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the HRC on 21 March 1919--the glorious, heroic 133 days of Hungarian workers' power.

The short period of the first attainment of power by the Hungarian working class is a milestone and turning point in the history of the Hungarian workers' movement and Hungarian people. Its social and political influence spread beyond the borders of our homeland. Lenin's words of greetings to Hungarian workers refer to this: The Hungarian workers revolution makes even the blind sighted.

The HRC was a living example and proved that the victorious revolution of the working class was not peculiar to Russia. After the birth of Soviet power, the chain of imperialism embracing the world broke in Hungary as well. The memory of the HRC shines brightly in the hindsight of six decades, appropriate to its true significance and lives vividly in the knowledge of the nation.

All that occured in the autumn of 1918 and during the memorable days of 1919 is the crowning of old struggles and is at the same time the source and preparative of new struggles, new achievements. The HRC, the splendid act of the Hungarian working class, is the first undertaking in the history of our people which opened the path of an era, marked out the direction for social development, the true path of freedom, advance and human fulfillment.

The creation and activity of the HRC in the development of Hungarian society is rooted in its contradictions but in its unfolding, the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution was of inestimable importance. The October Revolution gave the most important intellectual and moral assistance in accomplishing the socialist revolution in Hungary. Just as our socialist existence today is inseparable from the victory of October, it was the soldiers of October who, through smashing Hitlerite fascism, broke the shackles of the Hungarian working class, from the hands of the Hungarian people cast by the Horthy-ite counterrevolution in suppressing the HRC with the (?help) of imperialist military intervention.

The historic objectives of the HRC are being realized in our socialist homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic. Our people follow our party, the workers power is strong and the (?bases) of socialism are solid. The program declaration approved at the 11th party congress has become the program of the nation. Our people are engaged in building a developed socialist society.

Our socialist reality today is a fitting expression of our respect and reverence for those who 60 years ago acted in the tide of courageous and great struggle, who marched in the van showing the way. We remember with respect and appreciation the heroes of the struggle 60 years ago, those who gave their lives for the first Hungarian workers power, those also who after the defeat of the HRC defended in exceptionally difficult circumstances and carried to victory again the principle of socialist revolution. [end recording]

After this, Dezsoe Nemes, member of the Politburo, stepped to the microphone to recall the events of 60 years ago.

Nemes pointed out first of all that on 21 March, 1919, the Hungarian proletariat, with the active support of the rural poor and having gained the sympathy of other working strata, under the leadership of the United Workers' Party seized power and created the Hungarian Republic of Councils. He described the important role played in this by the Russian Revolution which had the effect of stimulating activity and spoke about the people's revolution from the autumn of 1918, the overthrow of Hapsburg rule, the achievement of national independence and proclamation of the republic.

Workers councils were set up in factories, the workers control curbing the power of capitalists was introduced, the soldiers councils and the peasants councils were formed and these also supported the struggle of the working class. It is this movement that was directed by the Communist Party in Hungary, while the endeavor within the Social Democratic Party manifested itself ever more strongly to have the party break with its bourgeois partners. Recalling the historical antecedents, Dezsoe Nemes spoke about the first land distribution carried out by Mihaly Karolyi and the international conditions which, following World War I, threatened Hungary with another ultimatum and summing up all these circumstances and speaking of the first day of the HRC, he said:

[Nemes--begin recording] The creation of the HRC was the first historic example of the peaceful victory of socialist revolution. Behind this there was the lesson of the 5-month struggle waged for the revolutionary unity of the workers for the preservation and further development of revolutionary achievements. In the struggle for the socialist republic country's proletariat became a political force which in the critical situation, was able to stand at the head of the nation, undertaking the great and difficult task of the transformation of the country and defense of the fatherland. The policy of the Communist Party was an unequivocal and unitary one and was sharply opposed to the official policy of the Social Democratic Party [SDP]. This was because the Communists came out for the overthrow of the capitalist system, while the official policy of the SDP tried to promote the consolidation of the capitalist system.

Not even the sharp contrast between these two policies was able to prevent the Communists and Socialists from fighting shoulder to shoulder in a number of daily struggles. The lessons of this joint struggle and experience of the helplessness and finally its political bankruptcy helped the SDP masses and the majority of its officials to understand and to accept Communist Party policy. The revolutionary policy following Leninist principles convinced some of the SDP leaders and so did the readiness of the Communists to act and fight. With the creation of the HRC the leadership of the country came into the hands of the Revolutionary Governing Council, formed by the United Party and confirmed by th Budapest Workers Council. Its chairman was Sandor Garbai who during his earlier activity had been one of the SDP leaders and in this capacity he generally pressed for cooperation with the leftwing. The Council Government was, nevertheless, called Bela Kun's government because in fact he was its real head and recognized leader.

The creation of the HRC met with great sympathy among the proletariat in a number of countries. It was saluted with boundless enthusiasm by the peoples of the land of the soviets who were at war in the defense of their revolutionary power. Lenin assessed the international significance of Hungarian proletarian power in undying words, stressing its special characteristics, including the peaceful way in which it was created. It was received with deep comradeship by the proletarians of neighboring and distant countries, and the masses of the Social Democratic parties which as a consequence of reformist influence did not follow the revolutionary example but still looked with great respect and sympathy to the struggle of their class brothers who had seized power.

The rapid organization and function of the council system, the nationalization of banks and industrial as well as commercial enterprises, the organization of the people's economy, the improvement even in precarious conditions, of supplies for the working people, the introduction and initiation of significant social-political measures and more humane working and living conditions all indicated that a new world was being built for the working people. Outstanding achievements were the protection of children and the launching of a cultural revolution and widening of its path. The results which the council power insidious struggling against overwhelming outside imperialist strength and internal enemies, coping with hesitant elements and difficulties arising from inexperience, achieved during its short existence proved the creative ability of socialist workers power.

In the defense of the proletarian fatherland, the Hungarian Red Army was created. The basis of revolutionary defense was above all the resolve of the working class and the help coming from all those who looked with respect to the council power defying the Entente and were ready to support the country's defense. They were helped by the companies and battalions of Slovak, German and other nationalities' volunteers and the volunteer units of Russian prisoners-of-war, as well as the worker regiment coming from Austria and all those who stood by their Hungarian class brothers as soldiers of the world revolution.

The powerful stand of the Hungarian workers at the end of April and the beginning of May which silenced those who were discouraged and isolated those who were ready to capitulate, the victorious northern campaign in June are written in gold letters in the history of our country. The overwhelming military power of the Entente overthrew the first proletarian power in the Danube basin and placed again on the backs of the Hungarian people the rule of capitalists and landowners which took a cruel revenge. The white terror cost the lives of thousands, sent tens of thousands to prison or internment camps and further tens of thousands had to leave the country so that they would not become victims of the bloody showdown. The terror was accompanied by uninhibited campaigns of slander in order to denigrate the achievements of the council power and the glorious feats of its revolutionary defensive war.

A very important part of the tradition of the council power was the creation of the political unity of the proletariat, the merging of the communists and socialists later on. Not even the most vehement anticommunist propaganda of Peyer [leader of the Social Democratic Party] and his followers could change this historic fact. Its memory during the whole period of the counterrevolution contributed to the fact that the joint struggle of the communists and socialists was able to continue. The frenzied anti-communism of Peyer and his associates and the fear of fascist terror hindered and our sectarian errors made the joint struggle more difficult but it has still remained a constant characteristic of the Hungarian workers movement.

In the second stage of the socialist world revolution at the time when socialism became a world system, our country again stepped on the road to socialism. This was a glorious period of the country's development. Great results were achieved in a shorter time than expected. This dynamic development was, however, as is well known, disturbed by tragic and criminal distortions causing serious damage and inflicting painful wounds.

We suffered the painful wounds caused by sectarian and dogmatic policy, as well as revisionist treason and we had to make great efforts to heal them so that the Leninist policy of socialist construction could again assert itself. The facts of the more than two decade-long development and its great achievements show the results. Now while we celebrate the 60th anniversary of the first Hungarian proletarian power, the formation of the HRC, our country is in the phase of building advanced socialism. This calls for the solution of more complex problems originating from our own development and from shaping the world situation. [end recording]

Dezsoe Nemes next analyzed the current international political and economic situation. He pointed out that the struggle against the dictatorship of monopoly capital is growing in strength, as well as the struggle for democratic people's power and the possibility of development toward socialism. This struggle is becoming a basic characteristic of the labor movement of capitalist countries.

[Nemes--begin recording] Looking back from a distance of 60 years on the development of world affairs, one concludes that enormous changes have taken place especially since World War II and these changes are accelerating in our time. The general success by anti-imperialist forces could be even greater if a separatist path had not been taken by the Mao Zedong-type Beijing leadership which today has gone so far as overt collaboration with the most reactionary forces of capitalist powers, urging an alliance with leading circles of the capitalist world and launching a shameful military attack against Socialist Vietnam.

Expansion in Southeast Asia is part of the objectives of adventurist politicians in Beijing, but their efforts are blocked by the independent and sovereign, socialist country of Vietnam. A Chinese world power hegemony is a further fantasy of Maoist maniacs. Their main weapon is anti-Sovietism with which they endeavored to win and utilize for their immediate aims the forbearance, sympathy and assistance of capitalist powers even in their aggression against Socialist Vietnam.

Maoist adventures and the collusion and alliance of Western imperialists make it more difficult to eliminate obstacles in the path for the struggle of detente, the battle for slowing down the arms race and increasing the danger of conflicts which have grave consequences.

The Chinese aggression against Vietnam vividly exposed the essence of Beijing's present policy. The people of Vietnam who struck a blow against Japanese and French colonialists and U.S. aggressors in a heroic battle which lasted for decades, have united their homeland and created a united Socialist Vietnam. It has won the deep respect and great esteem of the whole of progressive mankind. In the midst of continual Chinese provocations it has repelled military attacks by Cambodian Maoist adventurists initiated on the incitement of Beijing, received the flood of refugees from the horrendous rule of the Pol Pot regime and supported the people's insurrection against the genocidal, tyrannical regime. The help it afforded to the much suffering Cambodian people was of great service to the cause of socialism as well as to the security of the Southeast Asian region.

The resolve of the Vietnamese people to stand against the Chinese aggressors increases further the respect and high esteem of the peoples of the world. Vietnam has defended and defends not only its land against the Chinese adventurists but has simultaneously stood and stands in the way of Beijing's endeavor to expand Chinese overlordship over large regions of Southeast Asia.

There are those who coupled the demand of the withdrawal of Chinese aggressors from Vietnam with the restoration of the Beijing-supported and directed Pol Pot rule in Cambodia albeit knowing that this could only be followed by renewed horrendous mass slaughter. Simultaneously, the restoration of the Cambodian base of Chinese hegemonist ambitions could mean the possibility of initiating repeated Chinese aggression against Vietnam from two fronts. Certain imperialist circles would not regard this a bad thing, as they regarded the Chinese aggression which began in February as a hopeful sign.

But peoples raised their voice in objection to this. Together with all who stand solidly beside Vietnam--and our people also--demand the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam and demand that Beijing stop its threats once and for all against Vietnam or against any other people.

The struggle against Chinese aggression is at the same time a struggle against the current Beijing policy which advertises the inevitability of a new world war. Mankind wants peace. Peace for Vietnam and peace for the world. The struggle against Beijing's hegemony is integrated with the general struggle to repress the arms race and further develop the process of detente.

The failure of aggression is also in the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. This could at last promote a sober policy in Beijing. In this case, the extension of contacts between China and the capitalist countries would take place in the spirit of desirable normalization and would not serve to poison the international atmosphere.

Peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems is a command of our era. Socialist countries continuing a Leninist policy and also other peace-loving states stand for detente in this spirit and for developing mutually advantageous economic, technical and cultural cooperation.

There are frequent debates in capitalist countries between those even if they are not exactly doves, realistically take into account fundamental factors in the international situation, recognize the expedient, necessary existence of detente, of great opportunities hidden with mutually advantageous cooperation, and on the other hand between those who wish to bring back the freezing atmosphere of the cold war and foment dangerous adventurist organizations. [end recording]

Finally Dezsoe Nemes spoke about our domestic economic tasks. He finished his speech with the following words:

[Nemes--begin recording] The construction of a new world was a complicated task 60 years ago and in its complexity it surpassed all earlier social changes. During the period of the HRC, the work of transforming society was made specially difficult by the struggle against intervention. Now our people are building up their country in peaceful conditions. The multifaceted nature of the tasks, however, even greater in the period of advanced socialism the Hungarian people marching in the van of international progress and in close cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries have been taking their proper share in the struggle of forces advocating peace and progress. Our socialist fatherland, which proudly proclaims the historic heritage of the HRC, has achieved great results; its successes and consistent Leninist policy have won such widespread international recognition and prestige for Hungary the like of which it has never had throughout its history.

Our aim and task is to add new successes to the old ones and on this depends not only the preservation but also the further increase of our material and cultural advancement and our achievements to date. The fostering of the glorious traditions of the HRC and the utilization of its experiences are not only a cause for interest in and respect for the struggle of the past but also a moral and political resource for action. It is also a source of making sure that the people of the first proletarian power in the Danube basin should take its share in a manner worthy of its great past, present achievements and of the great cause of socialism, of the struggle waged for the freedom of the peoples, peace and a happier future. [end recording]

The festive meeting ended with the closing words of Pal Losonczi and the strains of the International.

BRIEFS

CATHOLIC PRIESTS' CONFERENCE--The county chairmen and secretaries of the Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council conferred about tasks of the Catholic priests' peace movement on Thursday [8 March]. The conference was attended and addressed by Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Bureau for Church Affairs, and by Bela Szilagyi, deputy chairman of the National Peace Council. In a statement, the conference condemned China's aggression against Vietnam. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Mar 79 p 5 AU]

DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A delegation led by Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade, departed for Libya yesterday, to attend the 17th international fair in Tripoli. At the exhibition of products there, 12 Hungarian foreign trade enterprises will display their products, which will include equipment of transmission technology. electricity, measuring instruments, textiles, shoes, foodstuffs and chemical industry products. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Mar 79 p 5 AU]

FEDA'I-YE SPOKESMAN CLAIMS AMERICANS TRAIN KURDISH TROOPS

LD221920 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski]

[Text] Tehran, 22 March, PAP--It was reported from the biggest town of Kordestan, Sanandaj, today that clashes continue between Iranian Army and Kurdish troops. Yesterday unidentified counterrevolutionaries driving cars opened fire on groups of civilians there. Some people were killed and wounded. Tehran official sources said that a portrait of Shah Reza Pahlavi was found in one of the cars. Also today, demonstrations were held in Kordestan under the motto of "Democracy for Iran and Autonomy for Kordestan". A leader of Iranian revolution Ayatollah Taleghani has been in Sanandaj since Wednesday to conduct talks with Kurdish representatives. Due to a big number of wounded during the four days of clashes the town (?suffers) from a shortage of medicines and lack of rooms in hospitals which make it necessary to transport some victims to other towns.

Speaker for Iranian Feda'i-ye, Feda'i-ye Khalq, told foreign journalists today: "Disturbances in Kordestan have been provoked by imperialist spies whose aim is to make it appear that separatist movement does exist in Kordestan and thus find a justification for the necessity to rebuild old Iranian Army which served the shah and in which imperialism sees a way to return to Iran." The spokesman said that Americans train groups of Kurdish separatists in Turkey and then transfer them to Iran to wreak havoc there. He added that over the four days of struggle (?2) hundred Feda'i-ye were killed and (?another) 300 wounded.

An opinion prevails in Tehran that the mission of Ayatollah Taleghani, who enjoys high moral esteem in the country, would end in success and that the situation in Kordestan would improve.

Reports from other parts of Iran indicate that the situation is back to normal there though some military groups composed of members of SAVAK, former political police, have intensified their activities. In the towns of Isfahan and Shiraz those groups attempted to seize jails in which representatives of the shah's regime are imprisoned.

VATICAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES, SEEKS WOJTASZEK

LD222328 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 March, PAP--Secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, came from the Vatican to Warsaw today on behalf of the pope at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Also today Archbishop Agostino Casaroli paid a visit to Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Next official talks began with participation of head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Kazimierz Kakol, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Jozef Czyrek and Father Prelate Juliusz Paetz from the Vatican.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ ATTEND ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

LD222323 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A conference took place today with the participation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry.

In the deliberations of the managerial activists of the Ministry of the Metallurgy Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz took part.

In addition, conferences took place today in the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases, in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, and in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection.

All conferences discussed the effectiveness of management, the rapid elimination of the backlog accumulated in the first 2 months of the year, and the decision on undertakings aimed at a successful implementation of annual tasks.

At the conferences, mention was made of the full use of production potential and the maintaining of a high tempo of production and the improvement of the quality of goods. There was also discussion of undertakings aimed at rationalizing employment, streamlining organization and using working time better.

An improvement in the effectiveness of management also means a better use of raw and other materials. The harsh winter had made it difficult to implement this year's tasks. Making up for the losses and delays would be impossible without productive and effective work.

WARSAW GIVES MORE DETAILS OF JAROSZEWICZ AGRICULTURE SPEECH

LD230724 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] On Wednesday, Poland's Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz met with managers, specialists and leading employees of the many state farms which exist in Poland, during which the current tasks facing those farms and their attainments were reviewed. In the commentary which follows we present the gist of the remarks which Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz had to make on the future of state farms and what they mean for the Polish agricultural economy:

The key task facing the country's agriculture at the moment, Mr Jaroszewicz said, is the most effective utilization of all arable land and the increasing of crops. The spring field work which is now beginning will be proceeding in difficult conditions, after one of the most severe winters in decades and extensive flooding over the past few weeks. And needless to say the manner in which spring sowing and overhauling operations will proceed in this initial period will be of considerable influence on the accomplishment of annual tasks. These, Mr Jaroszewicz went on, are very ambitious. Intensive growth in farming output is one of the top priority targets in Poland's economic policies.

The particular stress is on livestock breeding, but progress in this field can be achieved of course only with a simultaneous stride being made in the production of crops and fodder; of the expansion of the various building projects serving the animal husbandry; the streamlining of veterinary services and agricultural research.

In the past few years, the country's prime minister said, there has been tangible progress in expanding the (?production potential) of Polish farming as well as a marked increase in state outlays for the purpose.

One of the prerequisites of boosting agricultural production in all its sectors--that of the state and cooperation farms and (?those run by) self-employed farmers--is the creation of instruments making it possible for the large and modern state farms to exert greater influence on private farmers. This refers to agrotechnical services, the deliveries of select seeds and animals as well as the various forms of cooperation schemes.

Mr Jaroszewicz said that the agricultural policies favorable for a speedy increase of production in all sectors. The government grants wide-ranging assistance to all farmers developing specialization of production, but the prime minister also stressed the growing role of the state sector which expands arable land by some 100,000 hectares annually, taking over the private farms from those elderly farmers who wish to take advantage of the recently introduced farmers pension fund. Living conditions and general living standards of the state farms' employees are also steadily rising. For example, some 250,000 flats have been commissioned for them in the current decade.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH WARSAW SCOUTS 22 MARCH

LD222324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today met a group of scouts from Warsaw secondary schools in Belweder Palace. They were delegates at the Forum of Activists of the Scout Movement in the Service of a Socialist Poland being held in the capital. The young people told Henryk Jablonski of the problems being discussed by Warsaw scouts concerning the responsibility of the young generation of Poles for the present and future [word indistinct] of the fatherland, for the everyday attitude toward their obligation to their environment at school, in the town and in the country.

TARNOW PARTY PLENUM ON SMALL MANUFACTURE REPORTED

AU211350 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Evaluation and Tasks of Small Manufacture--Plenum of PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnow"]

[Summary] The 17 March plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Tarnow, which was chaired by committee First Secretary Stanislaw Gebala and attended by Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee Department of Light Industry, Trade and Consumption, evaluated the functioning of small manufacture and mapped out further tasks for it up to 1985. The plenum noted that, although in 1978 the value of small manufacture--clothing, footwear, leather articles, glass products, ceramics, meat products, processed fruit and vegetables and various knick-knacks--amounted to 24.5 billion, small manufacture is still unable to fully meet the needs of the population and must continue to be intensively developed. The plenum adopted a program for the development of Tarnow Voivodship small manufacture and services in 1979-85.

FLOOD ALERTS CONTINUE IN OVER 20 VOIVODSHIPS

AU211405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Summary] The drop in temperature and the fall of rain and wet snow have slowed down a little the run-off of flood waters. The Vistula waters are running high between Modlin and Plock and the Warta high water marks are under water between Dzialoszyn and Kostrzyn. The crest of the Warta flood passed by Poznan on Sunday 3 meters above the high water mark. Regional flood committees are maintaining vigils all along the Warta to prevent water leakage through weakened river enbankments. The crest of the Odra floods is moving forward without major damage, but the alarm has been raised in Cedynia and Gryfino. Flood alerts are in force in over 20 voivodships. Rescue and safeguard operations are being supported by the local population, civil defense units, fire brigades, health service workers, the Polish Red Cross and social care committees. The militia is protecting property, assisting in communications and patroling river enbankments.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU221126 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Excerpt] This morning, President Eanes toured new residential districts of Bucharest, and the Bucharest heavy machinery plant. Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes also laid a wreath at the monument of the Heroes in the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and the Fatherland and for Socialism.

Report on 22 March Talks

AU222041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/3/79--On March 22, at the Republic Palace, President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over to General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", First Class, as a token of esteem and of the good relations between Romania and Portugal.

The Portuguese head of state warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the high distinction conferred on him.

The two presidents resumed the official talks devoted to the present aspects of international life, reasserting the basic principles and orientations of the foreign policies of Romania and Portugal.

The two presidents underline the necessity of applying the fundamental principles of international relations in all interstate contacts: Respect for national independence and sovereignty, observance of territorial integrity, fully equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of all conflicts.

During the talks, it was stressed that the two countries, as European countries, naturally pay great attention to achieving security on the continent. The need was emphasized that the building of real security in Europe and the world over calls for the undelayed adoption of practical and efficient measures on the way of achieving general disarmament under international control, for the conclusion of understanding regarding the halting of the arms race, both conventional and nuclear, the reduction of the arsenals and military effectives and arming expenditures--essential factors for the achievement of detente, collaboration and peace. The special importance of the Madrid reunion of 1980 to be thoroughly prepared was emphasized in this context.

It was highlighted that Romania and Portugal declare for the promotion on a wide scale of the peaceful, political negotiations as the single means of settlement of inter-state disputes, for the elimination of the use or threat of force in international life. It was also appreciated that one of the fundamental problems of our epoch is the liquidation of underdevelopment, the filling of the economic gaps existing between countries, the building of a new international economic order that should ensure the faster progress of all states, especially of the lagging ones, as also the economic world stability.

Both sides considered that the complex problems facing mankind should be solved with the participation of all states, irrespective of their size or social system, on an equal footing. The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Report on Agreements Signed

AU222050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/3/1979--On March 22, they signed in Bucharest the credit agreement and the agreement on international road transport of people and goods between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Portugal, as well as the protocol of the third session of the Romanian-Portuguese joint governmental economic commission. The documents were signed on behalf of the Romanian side by Cornel Burtica, vice prime minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and on behalf of the Portuguese side by Dr Abel Repolho Correia, minister of trade and tourism, Ambassador Joao de Freitas Cruz, minister of foreign affairs, and Francisco Correira Guedes, secretary of state for foreign trade, Ministry of Trade and Tourism.

Foreign Ministers' Talks

AU221425 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, today had a talk with Joao Freitas da Cruz, ambassador and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Portugal. The two sides examined certain actions of common interest that will be taken to develop Romanian-Portuguese cooperation at a bilateral level and in the sphere of international relations.

Foreign Trade Ministers' Talks

AU221426 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Talks took place today between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Dr Abel Repolho Correia, minister of trade and tourism of Portugal. In the spirit of understandings and directions agreed upon by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the two sides examined and established new concrete ways and means of intensifying and diversifying trade exchange, and bilateral economic, industrial and technical cooperation in fields of common interest.

Tour of Prahova County

AU221625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Summary] "At this time Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and Mrs Maria Manuela Ramalho Eanes, accompanied by Comrade Ilie Verdet, are paying a visit to Prahova County." The high ranking guests visited the Brazi petrochemical plant and the 1 May enterprise for oil equipment in Ploiesti.

Diplomatic Corps Reception

AU221925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/3/1979--General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, and Mme Maria Manuela Ramalho Eanes received on March 22 the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, and their wives. The president of the Republic of Portugal, cordially conversed with the diplomatists.

Document Signing Ceremony

AU230818 [Editorial, Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0743-0759 GMT on 23 March 1979 carries a live relay from the Palace of the Republic in Bucharest of the signing of the "official Romanian-Portuguese documents" on Portuguese President Eanes' official visit to Romania.

According to the announcer, before this ceremony the two presidents had met again for a further talk. The announcer states that the two presidents sign the joint Romanian-Portuguese communique, and adds that the ceremony is attended by "Romanian and the Portuguese officials accompanying the Portuguese President on his Romanian visit." From 0745-0747 GMT President Ceausescu takes the floor expressing satisfaction with the results of this visit. His speech is translated sentence by sentence into Portuguese.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes takes the floor immediately afterward and stresses the similar positions held by Romania and Portugal on many questions. His speech is simultaneously translated into Romanian. He ends his speech at 0758 GMT.

Ceausescu Speech

AU230855 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0745 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Speech by President Ceausescu at the signing of the Romanian-Portuguese official documents on the visit of the Portuguese president, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, to Romania, in Bucharest 23 March--live in Romanian with consecutive translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr President, gentlemen, comrades and friends, I would like--now at the signing ceremony of the joint communique and at the end of your visit to Romania--to express full satisfaction with the results of this visit, of the talks and the understandings we have reached on this occasion. We have concluded a number of agreements and understandings regarding the expansion of economic cooperation and production sharing and we have signed appropriate agreements and understandings in this respect. We have had an extensive exchange of views on current international problems, a fact that is also reflected in the joint communique we signed a short time ago. We noted that in the complex international situation it is necessary for us to take more determined action toward asserting the policy of independence, the principles of equality, of respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. Proceeding from the fact that our countries are located in Europe, that they actively participated in the Helsinki conference, we have paid special attention to the need to implement the documents signed in Helsinki and to appropriately prepare for the meeting that will be held in Madrid next year by placing particular stress on the need to proceed with military disengagement and with disarmament measures which will permit real security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

I would like to express our satisfaction that we have reached common or very close conclusions about the majority of international problems. We have proceeded from the need to further strengthen cooperation between our governments and peoples in order to assert and achieve a policy of detente, cooperation and peace.

Considering all this, we believe that your visit is ending with particularly positive results and that it will give a new impetus to Romanian-Portuguese all-round cooperation.

I would like you to take home with you the feelings of friendship harbored by the Romanian people toward the Portuguese people, to whom we wish success in their entire activity of independent socioeconomic development, well-being and happiness. [applause]

Eanes Speech

AU230925 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0748 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Speech by Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes at the signing of the Romanian-Portuguese official documents following his visit to Romania, in Bucharest 23 March--live, in Portuguese with simultaneous translation into Romanian]

[Text] Mr President, Messrs ministers, the joint communique which we have just signed is telling proof of the fact that, as far as international policy matters are concerned, Romania and Portugal hold similar positions. This is only natural and we understand that both countries hold that peace is the most important universal asset, one we must continuously pursue by negotiations and by a systematic and constant reduction of the threat of armed force and by achieving even the nonuse of these arms. We are familiar with the results of our talks; they also indicate that Portugal and Romania wish to firmly and sincerely maintain mutual relations of common interest.

I would like to take this opportunity to express thanks to President Ceausescu and to Engineer Elena Ceausescu for the amiable manner in which they received me and the Portuguese delegation which I headed. I also want to take this opportunity at the end of this visit to extend my wishes and those of the Portuguese people to the Romanian people, namely to wish them that the positions held by Romania and Portugal should become ever closer and that they should serve the interests of Europe and the entire world.

I am looking forward to President Ceausescu's and Mrs Elena Ceausescu's next visit to Portugal with a natural and coherent wish, considering the understanding existing between the two sides ever since April 1974 [sentence as heard].

Report on Departure

AU231010 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0945 GMT on 23 March 1979 carries a 14-minute live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport of the departure from Romania of Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and his wife, Mrs Maria Manuela Ramalho Eanes, after an official visit at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Portuguese guests are seen off by "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and hundreds of Bucharest residents." After the review of the honor guard, the national anthems of the two countries and a 21-gun salute, President and Mrs Eanes are reported to take leave of President Ceausescu and the Romanian officials and board their plane. The live relay ends at 0959 GMT.

CEAUSESCU 14 MARCH INTERVIEW FOR PORTUGUESE PRESS AGENCY, ANOP

AU210922 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Mar 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu on March 14 to Wilton Fonesca of PORTUGUESE PRESS AGENCY, ANOP]

[Text] As has been announced, on 14 March President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Wilton Fonesca, deputy director in charge of information of PORTUGUESE PRESS AGENCY, ANOP, and gave him the following interview:

Question: Romania was the first country to recognize the democratic government established in Portugal on 25 April 1974. Now, 5 years after that event, how would you describe the relations between Portugal and Romania?

Answer: Indeed, Romania hailed with great satisfaction the establishment of a democratic government in Portugal in April 1974, and acted to develop relations between Romania and Portugal. Since the establishment of relations between our countries, we have been cooperating extensively, in economic, and political and cultural areas. We have made considerable progress in developing our economic cooperation and collaboration and have intensified exchanges at all levels. An important role along this line was played by my visit to Portugal. President Eanes is expected in Romania soon; this visit will undoubtedly mark an important point for the development of Romanian-Portuguese relations, and will give an even greater impetus to the expansion of our bilateral and international cooperation.

I would like to emphasize the fact that Romania and Portugal are closely cooperating in behalf of achieving security in Europe and implementing a policy of detente, peace and cooperation among nations, which is fully in keeping with the interests of our two peoples, and of the cause of international peace and progress.

Question: What were the major goals achieved in Romania in the 35 years of socialist rule? What do the Romanian people expect from the future?

Answer: This year, on 23 August, Romania celebrates the 35th anniversary of the national armed anti-fascist and anti-imperialist insurrection which opened up the way for a democratic, and later socialist, development in Romania.

In these 35 years, Romania--which used to be a poorly developed, predominantly agricultural country--became an industrial-agricultural country in full progress. Our industrial production has increased substantially. In 1978 industrial production was 42 times larger than in 1938. We are producing 111 times more electrical power than in 1938. Ferrous metallurgy production increased 53 times, machine-building production 161 times, chemical industry production 260 times, light industry production 35 times, and foodstuffs production almost 10 times.

All these have radically changed Romania's social structure, and have also permitted a great upsurge in education science and culture. On this basis, the material and intellectual standard of all our people has risen considerably.

Currently, Romania is at the stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and is resolutely working to promote the country's rapid socioeconomic progress, to implement the socialist principles of social ethics and equity, and to improve the well-being and happiness of all our people.

I want to add that the intensive development of the production forces and of our national economy have greatly consolidated our country's national independence and sovereignty. Romania's international cooperation has broadly expanded on this basis. Currently our country maintains political, diplomatic and economic relations with almost 140 states in the world, and is actively participating in international life, in the struggle for a new policy of detente, peace and cooperation, for observance of each nation's right to be master of its own fate; Romania's relations are based on the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

As for the Romanian people's future expectations, they are recorded in the 11th RCP Congress program, which envisages that by 1990 Romania should make substantial progress in its socioeconomic development and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society. At the completion of the coming 5-year plan, Romania will have passed through the stage of a developing socialist country and will join the ranks of countries with an average level of development. This program envisages all-round progress for the people, a new quality in both material and intellectual areas, and at the same time, improvements in social relations and in the leadership, and an expanded democratic framework within which the masses, all the people, can directly participate in leading society. This we regard as a basic condition for asserting the socialist principles and the will of the prople, who are masters of their destinies.

Question: Romania is currently appreciated as a socialist country maintaining friendly relations with all the socialist countries. As we know, contradictions and differences exist among some of these countries. Do you consider this fact as merely an episode in the history of socialism in the world, or as a rather difficult aspect to be overcome?

Answer: Indeed, Romania is broadly developing its relations of cooperation with all the socialist countries, in the belief that this is in keeping with both the interests of each country, and of the cause of socialism, and more generally, with the policy of detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

As is well known, there are unfortunately a number of differences and contradictions between various socialist countries. We believe that they are mainly due to past inheritance and to the fact that while various countries have embarked upon the road of socialist construction, certain problems from the days of the old system or the imperialist and colonialist domination have remained unsolved. Certain differences have also emerged on a number of questions concerning the realities of the contemporary world as a result of the forceful development of international life and as an outcome of overall contradictions at the world level.

We proceed from the fact that socialist construction--which is based on principles of social justice and equity--must take into account specific historical, national and social conditions prevailing in each country. One can guarantee each country's rapid progress and strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between socialist countries by insuring diversity and socialist construction under particular conditions characteristic of each country.

We believe that differences and contradictions can and must be removed through direct negotiations and talks between the interested countries, proceeding from mutual respect and from the need to forcefully assert in the world a new kind of relations between states which have eliminated exploitation and oppression. These relations should be based on full equality of rights, respect for independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, solidarity and mutual assistance in building the new social system.

We are convinced that, despite the current situation, differences and contradictions can be overcome. As far as Romania is concerned, it has acted, acts and will continue to act consistently along these lines.

Question: Romania is a valuable factor in the dialog between East and West; it also maintains good relations with Israel and the Arab countries. How do you explain the fact that Romania is almost an indispensible partner in the settlement of the great international tensions?

Answer: In its international policy Romania consistently acts to develop relations with all states, regardless of their social system. In this framework, aside from our relations with the socialist countries, which I have already referred to, we attach great importance to cooperation with developing countries and nonalined countries, which is part and parcel of the broader framework of the policy against imperialism and colonialism and for solving the complex problems of the contemporary world in the interest of all peoples, primarily of small and average peoples. We also develop relations with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of principles of peaceful coexistence.

One can explain our good relations with the Arab countries and the maintenance of relations with Israel. In this general context: We proceed from the fact that the existence of conflicts and contradictions between various countries--and, as you well know, there are unfortunately many conflicts in various parts of the globe--must not lead to breaking off diplomatic or economic relations with this or that country. On the contrary, the existence of states of tension presupposes the need to maintain and develop these relations and to act to resolve the conflicts. We unabatedly advocate the settlement of all contentious problems between states only through negotiations. We believe that only by acting to find negotiated solutions can one avoid conflicts between countries, something which accords with each people's interests to live in peace and with the overall cause of peace throughout the world.

I believe that this policy of our country and its consistent concern with resolving all problems through negotiations, by insuring each nation's independence and territorial integrity, represent the key fact that allows our country to maintain relations with all states and to actively participate, together with other peoples, in solving international problems.

Question: In your opinion, what are the key measures required to attain detente in international relations?

Answer: We are witnessing profound revolutionary changes in international life. We live in a time of rapid and radical changes in the balance of forces. I would particularly like to mention the ever stronger assertion of the will of peoples to put a final end to imperialist and colonialist domination, to become masters of their national wealth and to insure their full national independence.

In order to develop this revolutionary process in favor of the peoples, peace and international detente, it is primarily necessary to greatly strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of all peoples and all political and social forces, regardless of political convictions or religious faith. [paragraph continues]

We proceed from the need for people to closely cooperate to eliminate the division of the world into poor and rich countries, to establish a new international economic order, to attain disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to insure each nation's independent development, to completely renounce the policy of force and threat of force in international life. Recent events, including most recent ones, strongly demonstrate that any resort to force only leads to an aggravation of the international situation and creates very great dangers for the peace of each nation and the entire world. That is why, if we talk about detente in international life, aside from the general problems I have referred to, we must give priority to strict observance of each people's independence, noninterference in domestic affairs in any circumstances, nonuse of force and the threat of force and the exclusion of any military or other kind of intervention.

These are, in my opinion, the sure and only ways and means that can insure a policy of detente and peace throughout the world. In view of the changes that are taking place, I think it is absolutely possible for the people to continue the course of detente and peace by firmly acting in full solidarity.

In this respect we desire that relations between Romania and Portugal actively contribute to meeting the great requirements of all of mankind.

In conclusion, I would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes for progress, prosperity and peace to the Portuguese people.

COMMUNIQUE ON GREEK PRIME MINISTER KARAMANLIS' VISIT

AU220935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Text of Romanian-Greek communique on Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis' official visit to Romania 18-20 March 1979]

[Text] At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, paid an official, friendly visit to Romania 18-20 March 1979.

During his stay in Romania the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, enjoyed a warm hospitable welcome everywhere--a telling expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship the Romanian people harbor toward the Hellenic people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, with whom he conducted talks in a cordial atmosphere of understanding. The talks referred to both bilateral matters and to major international issues.

The Romanian delegation was made up of: Emil Bobu, vice president of the State Council; Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Brad, Romania's ambassador to Athens; and Romulus Neagu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Greek delegation included: Yeoryios Rallis, minister of foreign affairs; Dhimitrios Papadhakis, Greece's ambassador to Bucharest; Jean Tzounis, ambassador director general for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Petros Moliviatis, ambassador director general in the Prime Minister's Office; Georges Mazarakis, ambassador director general for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jean Grigoriadis, ambassador of protocol Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dimitri Franzeskakis, ambassador director in the diplomatic office of the minister of foreign affairs.

The two sides stressed the importance and decisive role played by the meetings at summit level in developing relations between the two countries. They also expressed their complete satisfaction with the all-round development of bilateral relations on the basis of the joint solemn declaration of 27 May 1975 and of the basic principles and goals of the United Nations and of international law.

The two sides stressed their desire to give the necessary impetus to ever broader Romanian-Greek cooperation in all fields on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use of threat of force, of resolving differences exclusively by peaceful means and of respecting each people's right to master its natural riches and of fulfilling its duties in good faith. They noted that intensifying this cooperation is in keeping with the interests of the two countries and is an important contribution to detente and the cause of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the recent session held in Athens by the joint government commission and with the progress it has made in the field of economic, industrial, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

They especially hailed the increase recorded in the volume of their trade exchange which has doubled in the past 4 years. For this purpose the two sides expressed their determination to make use of the opportunities available in their economies to diversify the exports of the two countries to a greater extent.

The two sides agreed to encourage cooperation between their relevant authorities to intensify cooperation to their mutual advantage in the field of petroleum, electrical engineering and agriculture.

They also noted that in the field of road transportation the road network of Romania and Greece is complementary and thus exchanges of views in this respect can facilitate both Greek goods transportation to Europe and Romanian transportation of goods to the Middle East.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of their cooperation in the field of science, technology, culture, art and tourism and assessed that there are still opportunities to expand this cooperation even more, considering the close cultural relations existing between the two peoples.

In examining the international situation, the two sides noted that they hold convergent or close views on numerous problems they discussed during their talks.

The two sides reasserted their determination to intensify efforts, together with the other countries, to strengthen the process of detente in the world and to endow it with a universal and lasting nature. [paragraph continues]

They stressed that the lasting and equitable solution of the complex problems facing the present-day world requires the active participation by all states in international life on an equal footing. They advocated the settlement of all differences between states by peaceful means.

The two sides stressed the important role of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] and reasserted their desire to make all necessary efforts toward the complete application by all signatory states of the Final Act provisions and toward strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

Assessing the results of the Belgrade meeting, the two sides stressed the need to thoroughly prepare for the 1980 Madrid meeting in order to continue the process begun by the CSCE.

The two sides stressed that in order to achieve real security and lasting peace on the European Continent, it is absolutely necessary to adopt effective measures aimed at military disengagement and disarmament. They firmly advocated the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament, both in the conventional and nuclear fields, under a strict and effective international control. For this purpose, the two sides assessed that the special UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament has given a new impetus to and has opened up real prospects for effective disarmament.

The two sides paid special attention to the situation in the Balkans. They stressed the need to continue efforts aimed at developing a climate of cooperation, understanding and good neighborliness which is in keeping with the interests of all countries in that area and serves the cause of peace in the Balkans and in Europe. They expressed their determination to act toward developing bilateral and all-round relations and contacts among the Balkan countries. They stressed their determination to encourage inter-Balkan cooperation in the economic and technical fields. In this context they stressed the importance of the conclusions drawn by the meeting of experts from Balkan countries held in Athens.

In referring to the international economic situation, the two sides assessed that efforts must be continued and intensified to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order.

They assessed that underdevelopment and inequality hamper general economic progress if the economic interdependence of all states is taken into consideration. The two sides stressed that the perpetuation of this situation accentuates the phenomena of crisis, increases the instability of international life and generates new sources of tension and danger. They stressed the need for interstate relations to be based on fully equal rights, absolute respect for each country's right to master its national resources and to freely choose its economic development path and agreed to continue to support the initiatives aimed at applying these principles.

The two sides also stressed the importance of the 1980 special UN session that must give a new impetus to international economic cooperation and lay the foundation of the international strategy for development over the next 10 years in order to narrow the existing economic gaps.

As for the situation in Cyprus, which endangers the peace and stability in that area, the two sides advocated a just and lasting solution of the problem here so as to insure the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus in keeping with the pertinent resolutions of the UN General Assembly and of the Security Council. [paragraph continues]

The two sides expressed their desire that community negotiations be resumed as soon as possible under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

The two sides expressed their concern for the Middle East problems. They reasserted their conviction that a just and lasting overall solution can be achieved only by applying the pertinent UN resolutions and on the basis of evacuating all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and of recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and on the basis of recognizing the right of all states in that area to live in peace and security.

Referring to the next session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, the two sides expressed their desire that an international convention should protect the legitimate interests of all participants and that it should be formulated in such a manner as to encourage peace, stability and international cooperation. For this purpose the two sides deemed it suitable to stress the importance of settling all differences that could arise in connection with problems regarding the law of the sea on the basis of international law.

The two sides reasserted that they fully support the principles and goals of the United Nations and this organization's efforts to preserve peace, security and international cooperation. For this purpose they stressed the importance they attach to strengthening the role of the United Nations and to increasing its efficiency. The two sides stressed with satisfaction their fruitful bilateral cooperation established within the United Nations and other international organizations and agreed to deepen this cooperation to contribute to resolving the major problems of international life.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the success of their talks and assessed that the visit of the Greek prime minister to Romania will contribute to deepening Romanian-Greek relations to the benefit of the traditional friendship between the two peoples and in the interests of peace throughout the world.

UK SHIPS VISIT CONSTANTA HARBOR ON COURTESY CALL

AU221958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/3/1979--The English ships "Antelope" and "Jupiter" arrived at Constanta harbor on March 22 on a courtesy call. The same day the commander of the trip accompanied by a group of English officers laid a wreath at the Victory Monument in Constanta and paid courtesy calls on the mayor of Constanta, the commander of the navy and the commander of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" Marine Institute.

RCP SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO MSZMP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU221251 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Text of the congratulations sent by the RCP Central Committee to the MSZMP Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils]

[Text] The 60th anniversary since the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils is an occasion for us to extend sincere congratulations and warm comradely greetings to the MSZMP and to the friendly Hungarian people on behalf of the RCP and all the Romanian people.

The outcome of the heroic fight of the working class, of the broad messages of people, the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils marked a glorious moment in the history of the revolutionary and working-class movement of Hungary, in the history of the Hungarian people. It triumphed in the conditions provided by the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution, which crushed the tzarist empire, of a collapsing Hapsburg empire under the blows of the peoples' struggle for national liberation, independent national states being created in that part of Europe.

The Romanian proletariat, the revolutionary and progressive movements in Romania were in solidarity with the cause of the working people in Hungary, fought arms in hand to safeguard the revolutionary power of the republic of the councils, writing glorious pages of international proletarian solidarity in the chronicle of the Romanian-Hungarian relations.

An important moment in the development of the relations between our peoples and countries was the participation of the Romanian Army, alongside the Soviet Army, in Hungary's liberation from the fascist domination. The victory of the revolution and the socialist construction in Romania and Hungary raised the friendship and collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples on a higher stage.

The Romanian people are sincerely rejoicing at the achievements recorded by the Hungarian people under MSZMP leadership in building the new system and in developing the economy, science and culture and in improving the living standard of the working people. The interests of our neighbor and friendly countries require the further development of the traditional relations of friendship, mutual collaboration and cooperation on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, grounded on the principles of socialism, on the community of systems and supreme goals of the two peoples.

We are convinced that acting in the spirit of Romanian-Hungarian friendship and international solidarity and of the understandings agreed upon during the summit meetings, the lasting cooperation between our parties and countries, their cooperation in promoting the cause of detente, security and international cooperation will continuously develop, a fact that is in keeping with the interests of the Romanian people and of the Hungarian people and with the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

On the occasion of this red-letter day we wish the MSZMP and the friendly Hungarian people new successes in building the developed socialist society.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NIN CORRESPONDENT, GIVES INTERVIEW

AU211116 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] This morning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received special correspondent of the Yugoslav magazine NIN Mirko Klarin, deputy editor in chief of the magazine. The meeting was attended by Constantin Mitea, editor in chief of SCINTEIA, and Eugen Florescu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave an interview to NIN.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR 22 MARCH

AU221955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/3/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on March 22 Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Romania, at the latter's request.

An exchange of hearty greetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song was made on the occasion. The talk that followed proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS BRAZIL

AU222040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Brasil, AGERPRES, 22/3/1979--Luiz Viana Filho, president of the Brazilian National Congress and president of the Federal Senate, received the delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly [GNA], led by Virgil Teodorescu, G.N.A. vice-chairman, now visiting Brazil at the invitation of that country's parliament. They emphasized on the occasion the upward course of the Romanian-Brazilian relations, especially after President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Brazil, in 1975, with stress on the role of parliaments in the development of the relations of collaboration between the two countries. They also highlighted the importance of the appeal of the Romanian Grand National Assembly to the parliaments and governments, to states and all peoples of the world, in December 1978, as a wide-embracing document related to inter-state cooperation for the achievement of the major desideratum of our days--disarmament and peace in the world.

The G.N.A. delegation was also received by Homero Santos, acting president of the chamber of deputies.

CEAUSESCU AWARDS LABOR ORDER TO LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU221630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today awarded the Labor Order 1st Class to Comrade Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of light industry. The order was conferred through presidential decree on Comrade Lina Ciobanu's birthday, for her contribution to implementing the party-state policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland. The festive ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Ion Coman, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Mihai Gere, Vasile Patilinet, Ion Rusu, Richard Winter and Marin Vasile. Taking the floor, Comrade Lina Ciobanu expressed gratitude for the high distinction awarded to her. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated her. The comrades of the party-state leadership also congratulated Comrade Lina Ciobanu and wished her much health, happiness and success in her activity.

JOINT PRESIDENCY-PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD IN HERCEGNOVI

LD221845 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Heroegnovi--A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Hercegnovi today under the chairmanship of President of the Republic and of the LCY Josip Broz Tito. Top officials from the Federation, republics and provinces also took part.

An exhaustive discussion of the international situation took place and topical tasks relating to Yugoslavia's foreign policy were set out. Comrade Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made the introductory report.

It was noted that the situation in the world is very complex, full of danger and burdened with numerous clashes and crises; but at the same time there are also deep, positive changes, so that everything is in a state of change.

In this context there was a discussion of new tendencies in relations between the blocs and the great powers, old and new crisis points and economic trends in the world, and particularly the position of the developing countries. Particular attention was devoted to Yugoslavia's position and relations with individual countries.

Some tendencies in relations between communist and workers parties were also discussed. It was stressed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and its neighbors occupies a significant place in its foreign policy, which is why our country will constantly call for the development of good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation.

Particular attention at the session was devoted to the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state or government. Concern was expressed at the growth of negative tendencies in international relations. It was assessed that at the same time the struggle for liberation, independence and emancipation of the peoples is progressing irrepressibly, and thereby strengthening the historical inevitability of changes in the direction of constructing more democratic and just relations in the new economic system. Despite all the difficulties, the nonalined movement reaffirms itself in this context as an independent, non-bloc and indispensable factor of guaranteeing such development in the world. That is why it is necessary to continue to make efforts and to strengthen the action capability of the movement of nonalined countries and constantly to strengthen its role and influence. The need to overcome differences and opposition was indicated, along with the further affirmation of the basic aims and principles of the movement, which are necessary for the complete success of this involvement on the part of the movement.

The need was indicated at the meeting for the support of all peace-loving forces in the world for the victory of the principles of active peace-loving coexistence and their transformation into a universal system and practice in international relations. Peace, security and stability in the development of the whole world are indivisible and united. That is why disputes can and must be solved by peaceful means, in the interest of world peace and the strengthening of the security of all countries, big and small. The whole of contemporary development confirms, it was stressed at the joint Presidency-Presidium session, the unacceptability of the dangerous practice of interfering in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign countries for whatever reason, and of the imposition of internal systems by force from outside.

All these principles, for the respect of which our country constantly and energetically calls, must be applied in full both for the elimination of some negative tendencies in the development of international relations and in the sphere of crisis points such as the Middle East, southern Africa and Southeast Asia.

TITO PRESENTS AWARD TO ACADEMIC 22 MARCH

LD222325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has awarded Prof Franc Novak the Order of the Republic With Gold Wreath for special services in the sphere of public activity and for his contribution to the general progress of the country. The decoration was presented to Professor Novak at a special ceremony by Dr Marjan Brecelj, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC VIEWS PERSONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION

AU222025 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The Federal Council for Economic Policy and Development has assessed that, despite the positive results and experiences in the distribution of personal incomes according to the results of work, there are still difficulties. For this reason it was concluded that all social forces must be activated to insure that the system of distribution according to work be improved and become more effective. Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, spoke at the meeting of the federal council about the failure to honor the accords and agreements on personal income distribution. Following the discussion at the meeting he made the following statement to Belgrade Radio correspondent Dusan Djordjevic:

[Kostic--begin recording] The failure to honor the accords and self-managing agreements has many consequences: It weakens the reputation of the system of self-managing norms and regulations; it weakens the awareness about distribution according to work and about the link between personal incomes and the results of work; it weakens the economy's reproduction capability because it is through actions exceeding the rights in distribution that the failure to honor the accords and agreements occurs; it causes an excessive increase of contributions for communal spending which is mainly linked to the increase of personal incomes; and finally an increased total of personal incomes as a whole results in an increased demand in the market.

Of course, an increased demand is not provoked only by an increase of personal incomes; but this is the component that I am discussing now. An increase in demand directly results in increased prices and inflation. The increase in prices and the domestic market demand weaken the economy's interest in exports and all this constantly reproduces the economy's instability. The accumulation funds are often the last element to be considered. The organizations of associated labor which are careful about their accumulation funds usually have better business operations, a better structure of their investments and a better development as a whole.

As regards the distribution of income and of personal incomes, I believe that we must answer the following questions:

Can we insure the implementation of our own ideological views in the sphere of distribution? Can we insure that the increase of personal incomes will not exceed the rate of increase of labor productivity? Can we come to grips with the leveling tendency and insure distribution according to work? Naturally, we must be able to give positive answers to these questions because we have no alternative. These are not questions of any further explanations, of pedagogy or of any further research. These are primarily basic questions of our capability to change the situation. The further success of the struggle for the economy's stabilization and the further more rapid development of self-management as a whole depend on the success of the struggle in the sphere of distribution on the basis of the principles of distribution according to work. [end recording]

ENERGY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

AU200849 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Vojislav Milenkovic interview with Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] First of all, good evening, Comrade Matkaliev. Thank you for coming, since you have been participating since this morning in two important meetings; one of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry and the other the Federal Executive Council, which ended a short time ago.

[Answer] Good evening.

[Question] On the basis of what was said today and certainly also on the basis of previous knowledge about the need to construct electricity generating projects, would you please respond briefly to the following? Electricity requirements in Yugoslavia are growing every year. Recently we felt this problem most directly when the overall supply to consumers was endangered. What is envisaged to make electricity supplies more regular and better?

[Answer] Well, it is like this. In the past 3 years of the medium-term plan, construction was completed for the following electric energy projects which were commissioned: A 2,966 megawatts of electricity generating plant, 2,811 kilometers of 380-kilovolt power transmission lines with transformer stations with a capacity of 8,400 megavolt amperes. The capacity of coal mines to supply fuel for the power stations was increased by about 15 million tons a year.

According to estimates of the electricity generating associated labor organizations, the following is envisaged for 1979 and 1980: The completion of construction and commissioning of 3,900 megawatts of generating plant, of which 1,509 megawatts will be in hydroelectric power stations, 2,194 megawatts in thermoelectric power stations and 285 megawatts in heating plants. Thus, in this planning period, if estimates are realized, the construction of a generating plant with a total installed power of 6,954 megawatts will be completed.

[Question] Or almost seven Iron Gate power stations. However, looking at the overall policy of the development of energy in the country, one notices a period in which investments were insufficient. This was the period between 1968 and about 1970. Considering that we are now obviously bearing the consequences of such a policy, who in your assessment is responsible for this situation? Nine or 10 years have now passed and plants begun then would have been completed.

[Answer] I will have to deal with this at some length. By the end of 1978, 16 hydroelectric power stations, 25 thermoelectric power stations, 1 nuclear power station and appropriate transmission lines of 380, 220 and 110 kilovolts were under construction, their total estimated cost being 107 billion new dinars. In the preceding planning period between 1972 and 1975, about 25 billion dinars were invested in construction of electricity generating plants, which is to say about 18.7 percent of the investment in industry.

In the first 2 years of the present medium-term plan, the following sums were invested in the construction of electricity generating plants: In 1976 about 21 billion dinars or 24.8 percent of industrial investment.

[Question] But when it is a question of that period 10 years ago, if the plant were now completed?

[Answer] If the plant were now completed....

[Question] Which plant would now be completed?

[Answer] ... We would be more secure in our electricity supplies for the requirements of our private consumers and industry.

[Question] Just one more question. Since we are speaking about omissions in the past a question arises. During the latest electricity shortages there was talk about objective difficulties. But subjective errors were also mentioned. For instance, the electricity generating industry waited until the last moment to inform us of the coming shortages. During that time the water in many accumulation lakes had decreased to mud level. Be so kind and tell us what conclusions the Federal Executive Council, or the Federal Committee for Energy, has reached in this respect?

[Answer] The basic reasons for the latest electricity shortage at the end of 1978, according to the assessment of the Federal Executive Council, are, first, the delays in the construction and the commissioning of a new electricity generating plant; exceptionally unfavorable hydrologic conditions in the fourth quarter of 1978...

[Question] Yes?

[Answer] ...And the very high increase in electric power consumption, especially in November...

[Question] Because of that cold spell.

[Answer] ...1978.

[Question] And as regards certain subjective reasons?

[Answer] There were probably some subjective omissions, but they did not essentially affect this shortage of electric power. I think that the three reasons I have cited are the basic ones.

[Question] Thank you, Comrade Matkaliev. With the assurance that the measures which are being taken, one of them being actions by the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry such as the one today to the effect that all republics and provinces should determine exactly how far the construction of electricity generating projects has proceeded and what is to be done further, with this assurance, we believe that the future of the electricity generating industry will be better. Thank you very much.

[Answer] Thank you.

FEC DISCUSSES CREDIT SUPPLY FOR CAPITAL GOODS EXPORTS

LD222040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, a session of the Federal Executive Council was held today, presided over by Vice President Gojko Ubiparip.

Several issues relating to economic policy, sociopolitical and organizational questions, proposals relating to cadre policy and relations between our country and other countries were discussed.

In this connection Zelmanovic also reports that there is a tendency "at the NATO Supreme Command in Brussels to appraise the case of Secretary Ursel Lorenzen as a less important psychological counterblow by the East Berlin services. However, this female intelligence agent, who had operated unhindered for 12 years within the most sensitive staff command positions of the Atlantic Pact, was 'recalled' without ever having being discovered. This was truly a convincing demonstration showing that the intelligence agents of the Warsaw Pact are even where they are least expected to be," Zelmanovic says and adds that "the Lorenzen affair is considered so far the worst intelligence scandal in the 30-year history of the Atlantic Pact."

Zelmanovic further describes the wave of arrests in West Germany in the wake of revelations provided by Stiller and concludes that "the war of intelligence agents" in Germany, both in the East and the West, has continued now for 30 years and "under the conditions of a divided Germany and of antagonistic blocs, this struggle is not some kind of exception or a sign of a deterioration of relations but rather a regular occurrence one must live with."

The second article, a 1,800-word report from Brussels by Mirko Bolfek, reviews in some details "the affair of the century," the Lorenzen affair, reporting that "the NATO circles strive to underrate the opponent" and claim that there is no evidence that Ursel Lorenzen was engaged in spying. What she does know, these circles maintain, is only what she has learned in the course of her regular duties as secretary at the operations center. As Bolfek reports, these NATO circles anticipate that the information provided by Lorenzen "will be used naturally by 'the opponent' for propaganda lies. Briefly," Bolfek says, "NATO is striving to neutralize the entire affair."

However, the press has a different view of the entire affair and claims that a perusal of the information manual on the organization of the NATO General Secretariat, which is available to the public, shows that "Lorenzen had very great possibilities within the framework of her regular range of duties in this institution." As Bolfek reports in this connection, Ursel Lorenzen had, among other things, access to the so-called situation center which collects and follows all reports on various crisis situations as they occur in the world. "This situation center played a very great role, among other things, in connection with the Chinese-Vietnamese war in relation to which NATO refrained from all official public military or political comments," Bolfek says.

Reviewing further the Brussels press comment on the Lorenzen affair, Bolfek concludes: "There is one thing which is characteristic for the espionage affairs of these proportions. In the past, too, they have never been a mere expression of the external confrontation between the blocs but have been used also for the purpose of internal consolidation of cold war forces." For instance, the U-2 affair and the case of "the eye in the eagle at the American Embassy" were used "to brake the modest beginning steps in the policy of relaxation of tension." This also seems to be the case with the Lorenzen-Stiller affair, Bolfek says and adds that this may indicate "how the 'public' side of this kind of relaxation of tension might develop."

The third of the articles in VJESNIK is a 1,400-word text of the interview granted by Ursel Lorenzen to GDR television following her arrival in the GDR from Brussels.

SFRY FINANCE SECRETARY DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH BULGARIANS

ID222330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 22 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, today received Belcho Belchev, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Mixed Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They exchanged views on the current state and on the promotion of financial cooperation between the two countries. It was noted that there are greater opportunities for this cooperation which will contribute to the expansion of economic cooperation in general.

KAMPALA CITES TITO'S CALL FOR END TO HOSTILITIES

ID222014 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Mar 79 ID/EA

[Text] President Tito of Yugoslavia has called for an urgent cessation of hostilities and a negotiated settlement of the Tanzania-Uganda conflict based on full mutual respect for territorial integrity.

In a message delivered to life President Amin by the Yugoslav ambassador to Uganda, Mr Milan Cosevski, President Tito said that he is following with attention and concern the development in the relations between Uganda and Tanzania.

Addressing simultaneously the presidents of the two nonalined and friendly countries, President Tito expressed his conviction that the national and broader interests of Uganda and Tanzania call for an urgent cessation of hostilities and negotiated settlement of the dispute, based on full mutual respect for the territorial integrity.

President Tito voiced his conviction that the broader interests of peace, security, independence and prosperity make it incumbent on all countries and on nonalined countries in particular to avoid at all costs conflicts with one another. The consequences of conflicts between nonalined countries, he said, affect first of all their own vital national interests, create possibilities of foreign interference and weaken their unity--in this particular case, the unity of African peoples.

He also pointed out that conflicts between nonalined countries hamper the process of their political and economic emancipation and are detrimental to the efforts aimed at strengthening unity in pursuit of the policy of nonalinement.

Marshal Tito said that past experience had shown that imperialist and other forces which are bent on domination and interference from the outside exploit difficulties in relations between nonalined countries with the aim of achieving their own designs.

It is understandable that disputes may arise between states, but, he declared, it is deplorable that they turn into armed conflicts.

President Tito said he is deeply convinced that nonalined countries must, for the sake of the fundamental principles and the purposes of the policy of nonalinement, try and find sufficient strength to overcome their differences exclusively by peaceful means.

In this context President Tito said he is convinced that nonalined countries should at their forthcoming summit devise a mechanism which would help prevent disputes from evolving into conflicts and thus forestall the unforeseeable harmful effects inherent in such conflicts. Great responsibilities rest with all nonalined countries not to allow their mutual relations to be seriously disturbed, but help one another in attaining this objective. Yugoslavia, for her part, he added, will continue sparing no efforts to contribute as much as possible to that end. In this context, he said, we shall continue to do all in our power to help Uganda and Tanzania, two friendly and nonalined countries, to embrace peaceful cooperation and the spirit of the policy of nonalinement. Animated by this conviction, President Tito sent to President Amin his friendly greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the people of Uganda.

Commenting on the message, life President Amin expressed appreciation to Marshal Tito for his words of wisdom as the father of nonalinement. He completely agreed with the message and said that he wants peace with Tanzania. He wondered why President Nyerere should use mercenaries to destroy life and property of a sisterly neighboring country.

In spite of that, the field marshal stressed that, as a strong believer in nonalinement and peace, he is ready to settle the differences between Uganda and Tanzania in a peaceful and brotherly manner.

He asked the ambassador to express his appreciation to Marshal Tito.

ZANU LEADER IN SFRY DISCUSSES NONALINED MOVEMENT

ID222208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 22 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, March 22 (TANJUG)--The concepts and doctrine of the nonaligned movement are very close to us and our organization is preparing to apply for membership--as an associated member--in all likelihood, Edgar Tekere, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), stated here today.

Tekere is in Yugoslavia as guest of the Federal Conference of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance, a nation-wide mass political organization.

Referring to the prospects of the Zimbabwe people's struggle for independence, Tekere set [words indistinct] only the armed struggle can bring a final liberation. All attempts so far to come to a negotiated settlement with the Ian Smith regime have met with failure, he pointed out. Anyhow, Tekere emphasized, ZANU is still ready to participate in a conference of all the parties interested, but provided that it be based on new proposals to be possibly submitted. At the present moment and under existing conditions, such a conference would be out of the question since Great Britain and the U.S., the initiators of the initiative (?called) Anglo-American, have given up their own proposals, to all practical purposes, and no other new initiative has been taken, Tekere said.

ZANU's secretary-general very favorably evaluated the results of the recently held session of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in Maputo on the problem of the south of Africa, stressing that the people of Zimbabwe considers the nonaligned countries as its natural ally. On this occasion, Edgar Tekere expressed his gratitude for the material, political and diplomatic aid Yugoslavia has been offering to ZANU and the people of Zimbabwe.

TITO INVITES BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA

AU211342 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Brasilia, 19 March TANJUG--Cvijetin Mijatovic, special emissary of the president of the republic and member of the SFRY Presidency, has delivered an invitation from President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito to Joao Baptista Figueiredo, new president of Brazil, to visit Yugoslavia. Cvijetin Mijatovic delivered the invitation while congratulating the new Brazilian president on assuming his post.

The invitation was accepted with satisfaction; the date of the visit will be determined later.

Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, led a Yugoslav state delegation and represented President Tito and our country at the formal inauguration of the Brazilian president.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN SFRY

LD222204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 22 (TANJUG)--The prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Miguel Anjos da Cunha Lisboa Trovoada, arrived here this evening for a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Federal Premier Veselin Djuranovic.

The two premiers, with their aides at their sides, will start their official talks here tomorrow morning.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SFRY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

LD230842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, March 22 (TANJUG)--Syrian Premier Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi today received Yugoslav Federal Government member Sukrija Uzunovic. A lengthy and friendly talk ensued during which views were exchanged on the further development and promotion of cooperation between the two countries, especially economic.

ECONOMIC OOPERATION TALKS WITH LIBYA HELD IN TRIPOLI

AU201352 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Tripoli--Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the Mixed Yugoslav-Libyan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and Dr Safet Sefirovic, SFRY ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, had a meeting and talks with several partners on ministerial level in Tripoli yesterday.

During an exchange of views with Secretary of Health 'Umar, Secretary of Petroleum al Mabruk and Secretary of Heavy Industry Muntasera [name as published], the past results achieved in cooperation between the two friendly, nonalined and socialist countries in certain fields were analyzed and talks were held on the further promotion of this cooperation and on placing it on more stable and longer-term bases.

Otherwise, the work of groups of experts which were formed yesterday, the first day of the fourth session of the Yugoslav-Libyan Mixed Committee, continued in Tripoli yesterday.

The Libyan press, radio and television pay significant attention to the present talks of the delegations of the two countries, citing, among other things, heads of the two delegations Dragasevic and Secretary of Planning Abu Furaywah.

POLITIKA CITES SAUDI DISCONTENT WITH UNITED STATES

AU201350 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Beirut, 18 Mar--The visit by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser for national security, to Riyadh was a complete failure, foreign news agencies report, and they assess this as additional evidence that something is changing in Saudi Arabia's foreign policy. Brzezinski tried to obtain Saudi support for the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

Observers assess that the developments in Iran played a great role in the current Saudi reexamination of its own positions. According to some sources, sharp differences have arisen among the Saudi princes regarding future foreign policy. It is said that a group of influential princes led by the minister of foreign affairs and the defense minister declared itself in favor of a "more nonalined" Saudi foreign policy, while the more conservative group requested firmer links with the United States and even the signing of a formal defense treaty with Washington.

In their deliberations both groups obviously bore in mind the collapse of Reza Pahlavi's regime, which in many ways was similar to the Saudi regime. The conservative princes saw in the developments in Iran proof of their thesis about a "communist plot" in the Middle East and expressed the fear that something of the sort might also occur in Saudi Arabia. They sought a way out in a linkage with the United States and in U.S. guarantees for the stability of the court in Riyadh.

The more liberal group of princes, which some observers already call a "pro-Arabian" group, bearing in mind the identity of some of its positions with the positions of the Arab countries of the so-called rejection front, see in the developments in Iran primarily proof that linkage with the United States does not represent a guarantee. In this group's view, the sole way out for Saudi Arabia is in an opening toward the world, in taking a more prominent place in the nonalined movement and in protecting primarily its own national interests. The support for these positions came from where it was least expected. At the conclusion of Brzezinski's visit, Crown Prince Fahd in a statement for national radio said that peace in the Middle East could come only "through a just solution which the Arab countries and the Palestinian people's demand." Observers assess this statement by Fahd as a refusal to support the Egyptian-Israeli agreement reached through U.S. President Carter's mediation. For the Americans at least this was not a pleasant surprise.